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DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 134

13 July 1982

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GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

OW130317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0242 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jul 13, KYODO -- The Japanese Government has unofficially protested against the recent U.S. tightened sanctions against the Soviet Union through its ambassador to Washington, Yoshio Okawara, according to government sources. The U.S. Government decided June 19 to tighten sanctions against the Soviet Union.

The sources at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said MITI will consult with the Foreign Ministry shortly to decide whether or not to make an official protest to the United States. They said MITI's position was that the sanctions should essentially be applied to American enterprises and their application to enterprises outside the U.S. is unjustifiable.

The unofficial protest was made as the U.S. Government took steps to suspend the use of electric logging and other equipment made by U.S. companies at the Japan-Soviet oil and natural gas exploration project off Sakhalin. The sources estimated that if Japan should cooperate with the United States in its tightened economic sanctions against the U.S., the Japanese companies involved would suffer losses totaling dollar 300 million.

LDP TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ASEAN, TAIWAN

OW120606 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jul 12, KYODO -- A high-powered mission of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) left on a 12-day tour of four South-East Asian countries and regions Monday to help ease their growing protectionism against imports from Japan. Headed by Masumi Esaki, ex-minister of international trade and industry, the mission will visit two member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Thailand and the Philippines, and Hong Kong and Taiwan.

A similar delegation is scheduled to visit three other ASEAN members -- Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia -- July 29-August 10 after the first mission returns July 23.

Both missions are designed to help appease complaints about huge trade deficits with Japan that have led to protectionist measures such as Taiwan's ban on imports of some 1,500 consumer goods from Japan. The delegations will propose sending purchase missions to Japan and other measures to help boost Japanese imports.

The mission will be the LDP's first official visit to Taiwan since Tokyo severed diplomatic ties with Taipei in 1972 in connection with the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. Taiwan is reportedly considering lifting the import ban if the missions shows "friendly" attitudes.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY -- Tokyo, Jul 9, KYODO -- The government Friday named Shinsuke Hori, former envoy to Poland, as ambassador to Italy effective next Monday. The 63-year-old career diplomat joined the Foreign Ministry in 1942 after graduating from the University of Tokyo and served as ambassador to Singapore between 1975 and 1977 and to Poland between 1977 and 1980. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 9 Jul 82 OW]

AID TO SRI LANKA -- Tokyo, Jul 9, KYODO -- Japan has pledged to extend yen 16 billion (\$62 million) in yen loans to Sri Lanka in fiscal 1982. The government gave the pledge on the aid, comprising yen 10.2 billion in project loans and yen 5.8 billion in commodity loans, at a two-day meeting of Sri Lanka's creditor nations held here Thursday and Friday under the sponsorship of the World Bank. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 9 Jul 82 OW]

NEW BURMESE AMBASSADOR TAKES UP POST

Ho Tam Meets Envoy

SK091605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jul 9 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam today met and had a talk with U Aung Win, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to our country, when the latter paid [word indistinct] call on him.

Envoy Presents Credentials

SK120437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jul 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 11 received credentials from U Aung Win, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Burmese Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

REPORTAGE ON BURMESE AMITY DELEGATION CONTINUES

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

SK120430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jul 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 11 received the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on a goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency U Chit Hlaing, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. On hand was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam. U Aung Win, Burmese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

NODONG SINMUN Hails Visit

SK090519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jul 9 (KCNA) -- Paper here today carry editorial articles hailing the Korean visit of a government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing.

NODONG SINMUN says in its article: The Korean visit of the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma will greatly help towards consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Burmese peoples, and it will be a great support and encouragement to our people in their vigorous struggle for carrying out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

Our people warmly welcome Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and his party in our country. The Burmese people, the article continues, under the leadership of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party headed by their outstanding leader His Excellency U Ne Win, have achieved great successes through their energetic efforts to consolidate the independence of the country and build socialism suited to its conditions. Our people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the friendly Burmese people in their efforts to build a new society and wish them greater success in their struggle for building a new Burma, independent and prosperous.

The visit of His Excellency U Ne Win to Korea in September 1977 upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song marked an important landmark of a new flowering time in the development of friendly relations between Korea and Burma.

The Burmese Government and people highly estimate the shining successes made by our people through the application of the immortal chuche idea to the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and actively support our people's struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We are grateful to the Burmese Government and people for this. The Korean visit of the government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma will prove conducive to the strengthening of solidarity among the peoples of the developing countries in Asia who advocate chajusong (independence) and to the promotion of the accomplishment of their common cause.

The Korean people will make every effort possible to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Burmese people in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Burmese Tour Pyongyang

SK110941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- The government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing visited Mangyongdae Saturday morning.

After being briefed about the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests saw with keen interest the historic mementoes preserved in his native house in Mangyongdae. They posed for a souvenir picture in front of the native house before going round the historic sites on the Mangyong Hill. They also inspected the Mangyongdae fun fair.

The delegation was accompanied by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il.

In the afternoon the delegation visited the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and the Pyongyang Metro. It appreciated the music and dance epic "Song of Glory" at the February 8 House of Culture.

Tour Nampo

SK130414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA) -- The government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing visited Nampo on July 12. The delegation inspected the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Taean General Heavy Machine Works and the Nampo Glassware Factory and spent a pleasant time on an excursion boat off the coast of Nampo.

The Nampo Municipal People's Committee arranged a party in honor of the delegation. Speaking at the party, Yu Pyong-yon, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, said: The industrious Burmese people are waging a vigorous struggle for maintaining chajusong (independence), consolidating the independence of the country and developing the national economy under the leadership of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party headed by Chairman U Ne Win. We rejoice as over our own over the successes achieved by the Burmese people in the struggle for the building of a new prosperous and developed society and sincerely wish them greater successes in their future struggle. Our people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, make positive efforts to tighten the bonds of friendship with the Burmese people, he declared.

Speaking next, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing noted that Burma and Korea have excellent relations of friendship. Our two countries, he said, have a good prospect for further consolidating and developing the friendly relations today and in the future. Burma and Korea were both colonies in the past and are developing countries today.

Your people have already registered successes in all fields and are now working more actively and energetically to achieve greater successes in all the political, economic and cultural fields. We think that you owe your development today to the lines advanced by his excellency president of your country. Your country which had been reduced to ruins in the past war have newly built everything and attained many successes.

The heads of our two countries are pursuing wise and correct policies and our two peoples are making big successes, upholding these policies. It is the commonness of our two countries, I think, that they are building themselves on the independent stand and in the spirit of self-reliance, not depending upon anyone. Our two countries have many points in common not only in the ideas and lines but also in opposing imperialism and building themselves.

He expressed the firm belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future.

The attendants at the party toasted friendship and unity between the Korean and Burmese peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the good health and long life of esteemed Chairman His Excellency U Ne Win and His Excellency President U San Yu.

ZAMBIAN ARMY COMMANDER, DELEGATION VISIT

Delegation Arrives

SK091630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- A government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Lieutenant General M.N. Masheke, army commander of the Zambian Armed Forces, arrived in Pyongyang on July 9 by plane.

A large crowd of working people were present at the airport to welcome the guests. Set up amidst the crowd were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and a portrait of His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia.

The delegation was met at the airport by Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army Comrade O Kuk-yol, Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yi Tong-ho and other KPA generals and officers. A welcome function for the delegation was held at the airport.

O Kuk-yol Meets Delegation

SK091635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, met and had a friendly talk today with the government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Lieutenant General M.N. Masheke, army commander of the Zambian Armed Forces which paid a courtesy call on him. KPA Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yi Tong-ho were on hand.

Military Fetes Delegation

SK100730 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a party Friday evening for the government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia. Invited to the party were members of the government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Lt Gen M. N. Masheke, army commander of the Zambian Armed Forces. Attending the party were comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the KPA, KPA Lt Gen Yi Tong-ho and other general grade officers and military officers. Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, spoke first at the party. He said:

The delegation's visit to our country is a very important moment in the consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries. Today Korea and Zambia are dynamically advancing along the bright road of friendship and solidarity personally provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency esteemed President Kenneth David Kaunda.

Developing members of the Nonaligned Movement, our two countries are marching forward shoulder to shoulder for the common goal of anti-imperialism and independence. We deem it a great joy to have the fraternal Zambian people as our friend in the far-off African Continent. Today the Zambian people and soldiers are carrying into practice the plan of building "a socialist humanitarian society" put forward by His Excellency esteemed President Kenneth David Kaunda and are firmly defending the sovereignty of the country from the imperialist and racist aggression, subversive activities and sabotage.

Our people and People's Army soldiers sincerely rejoice over your achievements as over their own and sincerely wish them greater success in future.

Lieutenant General M.N. Masheke, army commander of the Zambian Armed Forces, spoke next. He said: From the moment we arrived in your country, we have received the warm welcome of the Korean people. We express our heartfelt gratitude for this. He said that the bonds of friendship between the two countries have long historical roots and are developing further with each passing day. The Korean people clearly show with their practical example what there should be between genuine friends, he said, and continued: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given unstinted assistance to the Zambian people in various domains. The current Korean visit of the government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia marks an important occasion in the development of our friendship and cooperation provided by the leaders of the two countries.

Noting that the friendship between the two peoples is a great one, he declared: We will set store by this friendship and further consolidate and develop it. The great Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a model country of socialism. By displaying (?collective wisdom) under the wise leadership of the great leader His Excellency Comrade Kim Il-song, who has dedicated himself throughout his life only to the fatherland and people, the Korean people have firmly laid the foundation for the consolidation of socialism and are marching forward today toward greater success.

In the past fatherland liberation war your people heroically fought, arms in hand, and defeated the imperialists, winning victory. This victory was, indeed, a great one. The Zambian people actively support the new proposal for reunification put forward by His Excellency the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he stressed.

The attendants drank a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and Zambia, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Esteemed President Kenneth David Kaunda.

Kim Il-song Receives Zambians

SK110848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 10 received the visiting government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Lieutenant General M.N. Amasheke, army commander of the Zambian Armed Forces. Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, was on hand.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

NORTH MARKS MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Kim Il-song Message

SK101556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 10 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The message reads: I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name, extend warm felicitations and greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Mongolian people, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, the national day of the Mongolian people.

After the victory of the revolution, the Mongolian people have made a vigorous advance along the road of socialism, holding power in their hands, under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the fraternal Mongolian people in their struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism. We take this opportunity to wish you and your people greater success in the future struggle for implementing the decisions of the 18th congress of your party.

I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples [words indistinct] in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism will be further consolidated and developed.

Hwang Chang-yop Sends Message

SK110855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to B. Altangerel, chairman of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Expressing the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will develop favourably in future, the message wished the chairman new success in his work.

Press Marks Anniversary

SK110952 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 61st anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia was a fruition of the bloody struggle of the Mongolian people against exploitation and oppression and for freedom and liberation; it was an important event which opened to the Mongolian people a broad road of building a new society.

Freed from the feudal exploitation and oppression, the Mongolian people have turned their country, once backward, into a socialist agricultural-industrial state through their energetic labour over the past 61 years. Today the Mongolian people are striving to carry out the Seventh Five-Year Plan for national economic and cultural development.

Our people rejoice over the successes registered by the Mongolian people in the building of a new society. The Korean people wish the Mongolian people greater success in their endeavours to successfully carry out the tasks set by the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says: Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future, the Korean people wish the Mongolian people great achievements in the fulfillment of the current five-year plan.

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS

SK080435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on July 7 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Bulgarian paper "OTCHESTVEN FRONT" headed by its Editor-in-Chief Batchvarov Gentcho Petrov.

Present there were Editor-in-Chief of MINJU CHOSON Chae Chun-pyong and Bulgarian ambassador to our country Khristo Keltchev.

DPRK, HUNGARY INITIAL SCIENTIFIC ACCORD

SK092229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the seventh meeting of the Scientific-Technical Cooperation Subcommittee of the Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on July 9.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Yi Kon-sik, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Hungarian scientific-technical cooperation delegation headed by Sekac Imre, general director of the Bureau of the International Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Etre Sandor, Hungarian ambassador to Korea. The protocol was signed by Vice-Chairman Yi Kon-sik and General Director Sekac Imre.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES HEAD OF PLO MISSION

SK120433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 11 received Mohammad Ahmad Salameh Khalil, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang, when the latter paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the mission. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with him.

DETAILS OF 8 JULY MAC SECRETARIES MEETING REPORTED

SK091339 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] At the 466th [MAC] held on 8 July at Panmunjom, our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against its continued military provocations against us in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and the agreed upon points between the two sides and demanded that they account for them.

According to the statement by the secretary of our side, Colonel Kim Yon-ki, the enemy side is continuously perpetrating military provocations against us in the DMZ. He protested: The South Korean puppet army committed armed provocations by firing many machinegun and M-16 automatic rifle rounds at 1830 hours on 30 June from a spot 450 meters northeast [as heard] of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] Markers No 0025 on the western sector of the front and, prior to this, from a spot 750 meters east of MDL Marker No 0400 at about 1012 hours on 24 June. The South Korean puppet army dragged two 90-mm mortars into the area around a spot 1650 meters east of MDL Marker No 0046 on the western sector of the front, at about 1130 hours on 5 July, and one 90-mm recoilless gun to a spot 250 meters east of MDL Marker No 0013, at 0717 hours on 4 July. The South Korean puppet army also constructed fortifications, hurling about 150 military personnel around a spot 1,250 meters south of MDL Marker No 0572 on the central sector of the front at about 1600 hours on 3 July. Prior to this, the South Korean puppet army had been building fortifications everyday around the southern area of the DMZ, including the construction of fortifications by mobilizing about 120 military personnel around a spot 1,350 meters southeast of MDL Marker No 0607, at about 0855 hours on 24 June.

The South Korean puppet army brought about 200 military personnel armed with automatic weapons around areas 600 meters and 1,800 meters respectively south of MDL Marker No 0589, from about 1130 hours to about 1340 hours on 23 June. The South Korean puppet army waged a military exercise by dragging about 30 fully armed combat personnel around a spot 1,350 meters southeast of MDL Marker No 0503, at 0845 hours on 27 June, and the U.S. imperialist aggressive army staged a military exercise by bringing about 20 armed personnel armed with machineguns and automatic weapons to the Oryonggye Post in the MAC headquarters area. Violations of the armistice agreement perpetrated by the enemy side in the DMZ and the MAC Headquarters area numbered more than 880 in the period from 23 June to 5 July alone.

Saying that because of the criminal acts of the enemy a tense situation in which an armed conflict may take place at any moment between the two sides has been created, the secretary of our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against its criminal acts and demanded that it take responsible steps to prevent the recurrence of such violations.

The secretary of our side continued to denounce the enemy's crafty attempt to justify its unwarrantable acts at the last MAC meeting by bringing forward secondary and business-like matters concerning the procedures of the meeting.

He strongly demanded that the enemy side take practical measures to stop the violations of the armistice agreement, including military provocations, giving up its attempt to justify the unwarrantable acts at the last MAC meeting.

PYONGYANG DENOUNCES S. KOREAN DMZ 'PROVOCATIONS'

SK100038 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The South Korean puppet army committed an armed provocation against our side in an area in the demilitarized zone [DMZ] on the eastern frontline.

At 1310 on 9 July, mobilizing scores of armed personnel equipped with heavy weapons and automatic arms at an encampment in the DMZ south of (Samilpo-ri) on the eastern frontline and firing hundreds of rounds of large-caliber machineguns and automatic weapons at our side's civil police personnel on a routine patrol, the South Korean puppet army committed an armed provocation that seriously threatened the safety of the civil police.

Had it not been for our soldiers' restraint, their armed provocative act would have developed into a serious armed clash beyond retrieve between the two sides. Such a provocative act is a premeditated scheme to aggravate the situation.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique should clearly grasp that such a military provocation -- which the clique recklessly commits along the military demarcation line where the two sides' military personnel are pitted against each other -- could have consequences. They should not irrationally run amok.

KCNA: DMZ CLASH COULD HAVE GONE 'BEYOND REPRIEVE'

SK101105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet army drove out tens of armed personnel carrying heavy and automatic weapons to its position in the demilitarized zone south of Samilpo-ri on the eastern sector of the front at around 13 hours 10 minutes on July 9 to commit an armed provocation, in which they fired hundreds of rounds of large-calibre machinegun and automatic weapon bullets at civil police personnel of our side who were performing their normal duty on the opposite side, gravely threatening the safety of those personnel of our side.

Had it not been for the patient self-restraint on the part of our army men, the armed provocation of the puppet army would have expanded into a grave armed conflict beyond retrieve between the two sides. Such provocation of it was a premeditated act for aggravating the situation.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must desist from running riot, clearly mindful what consequence such reckless military provocation in the area of the military demarcation line along which the military personnel of two sides are standing opposed to each other might entail.

VRPR SCORES CHON'S DMZ FRONTLINE INSPECTION

SK112345 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As reported, on 10 July Chon Tu-hwan filled the air with powder-reeking remarks while inspecting the front lines on the central and western fronts for as long as 5 hours.

Reiterating absurd remarks such as the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion, he nakedly uttered outrageous war-like words, saying that an enemy invasion should be routed in less than 3 days and that the South Korean Army should maintain high combat readiness to repulse the enemy in the initial stages of war.

At a time when people at home and abroad hope for an early accomplishment of peace and reunification on the Korean Peninsula, Chon Tu-hwan made such bellicose remarks without any hesitation on the central and western fronts. This is nothing but a criminal act showing without reserve his bellicose nature. This shows that the peace and reunification he babbles about are stark lies. This, in fact, shows that he is encouraging the South Korean Army to North-South confrontation and that he wants war and division. His remarks and behavior during his inspection of the central and western fronts prove this more clearly.

Appearing unexpectedly on the front line like a stray cat, he told the commanding officers of the army units that the enemy's invasion should be routed in 3 days, thus unabashedly speaking outrageous words of war. This is clear proof that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's preparations for a new war have entered an extremely dangerous and reckless stage under U.S. instigation. As you all know, because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's adventurous maneuvers to prepare for war, the danger of war is increasing on the Korean Peninsula and an atmosphere of perpetual division, not reunification, is covering the Korean Peninsula more thickly.

It is the Chon Tu-hwan ring which, obstructing reunification and opposing the withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea -- the mastermind of war -- brings into South Korea a large quantity of weapons of mass destruction by riding on the coattails of his U.S. master. It is none other than the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is fanning a war fever with war exercises -- supposing the North to be the enemy -- staged almost every day under U.S. instigation. Because of the ring's maneuvers to prepare for a new war, our country is in a serious situation in which a war like the Korean war could be triggered at any time. All this eloquently shows that Chon Tu-hwan is not only a fascist monster who has plunged this land into a sea of blood shed by the masses but is also a war maniac who is about to put our people under a pall of war calamities by igniting the flames of a new war of invasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's prattling about a fictitious threat of a southward invasion and his encouragement of war during his inspection tour can be interpreted as a typhoon to mitigate the anti-U.S. aspiration for independence which has been growing rapidly among the people in the wake of the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the strong anti-Chon Tu-hwan spirit caused by the large-scale loan scandal committed by Chon Tu-hwan and his in-laws. In other words, this is nothing but a foolish maneuver to mitigate anti-U.S. anti-Chon Tu-hwan spirit and to emerge from the isolation he finds himself in by diverting public attention with such maneuvers. It also can be said that his aim is to prolong his deteriorating life by any means, even triggering a new war in this land under the instigation of U.S. aggressors.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is making its last-ditch efforts to find a way out by triggering a new war which will put our nation under a pall of war calamities. One who enjoys playing a game with fire will die from burns. Our masses will never forgive the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to entrench itself in office and its war commotions. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop the reckless war commotions and step down from power without delay as unanimously demanded by the people at home and abroad.

12 JUL MAC SECURITY OFFICERS MEETING REPORTED

SK121116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Kaesong, July 12 (KCNA) -- A meeting of security officers of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom today at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting the security officer of our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the fact that from around 10:30 July 8, the day when the 466th MAC secretaries meeting was held, a guard officer and men of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces approached twice the resting room of security personnel of our side and poked their heads into the window to see its inside, and called it to account for this. Noting that the enemy's criminal act proved to be a premeditated one, he said that the incident was not enlarged entirely thanks to the self-restraint of our security personnel.

We cannot but take it very serious that a guard officer who should control such provocations directly commanded this act, he said. He strongly demanded the enemy side to punish those responsible for this and take responsible steps to prevent the recurrence of such cases.

Then he pointed out that the enemy's provocations and violations, such as levelling a searchlight at our security personnel, throwing stones at them and intruding across the military demarcation line into the portion of our side and bringing more armed personnel than the designated number into the Joint Security Area, numbered 35 from June 8 to July 11.

Noting that the tension in the Joint Security Area has not been removed precisely because of such provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the security officer of our side warned that the enemy should look squarely at the situation prevailing in the Joint Security Area and act with discretion.

VRPR REPORTS 'DISPUTE' BETWEEN WALKER, HOLBROOKE

SK081301 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1025 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Talk from "Echo of Public Sentiment" program]

[Text] On the night of 4 July, the day after a fire broke out at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker and Holbrooke, [as heard] assistant secretary of state for Asia and the Pacific, got involved in a heated dispute during a 30-minute telephone conversation.

Embarrassed by the anti-U.S. spirit in South Korea since publication of Walker's remarks comparing the Korean people to lemmings and the South Korean antigovernment figures to spoiled brats in a Columbia, South Carolina newspaper interview, Holbrooke reportedly has proposed that Reagan should punish Walker.

When the U.S. Embassy in Seoul suffered damage in a fire in the wake of two arsons in Kwangju and Pusan, Holbrooke demanded that Walker be recalled, holding him to account for the fire.

Since then, the confrontation between Holbrooke and Walker has not diminished. According to a news report from the U.S. embassy, Walker angrily told Holbrooke: In regard to the question that I compared the Korean people to lemmings and spoiled brats, you stated your agreement with me at a State Department reception on 28 January. I just made the mistake of making such remarks in public. Frankly, the fact that you have proposed to punish me is an obnoxious betrayal. Do you believe the anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea can be attributed to me? Do you know that it was not I who issued the order to quell (?Kwangju)? You are an inferior, feeble-minded diplomat who does not even know that one plus one equals two.

Angered by this, Holbrooke said: You are a spoiled, ignorant and disoriented diplomat. You would do better to have the official title of a governor-general of a colony rather than that of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea.

Upon hearing this news, people are saying confidently that the flames of the anti-U.S. and independence struggle will spread all over South Korea before long, comparing the dispute between Walker and Holbrooke to a fight between two old surly wolves.

NODONG SINMUN: U.S., SOUTH PREPARE FOR WAR

SK131016 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2229 GMT 12 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 July commentary: "The Pro-U.S. Stooges' Fanaticism for War"]

[Text] In accordance with directives from the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has recently visited puppet army units deployed in the western and central frontline sectors and fanned their war zeal. Spreading the theory of non-existent southward invasion, saying that the first 3 days are important when a war breaks out and calling for the maintenance of high-level military capability, he strongly instigated the puppet army soldiers to the cause of confrontation with us. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's whipping of war sentiment coincided with the provocations the enemy committed against us in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ].

As is already known, the South Korean puppet army on 9 July committed grave military provocations in the DMZ in the east frontline sector by firing hundreds of rounds of large-caliber machine guns and automatic weapons at our side. This is a dangerous attempt to deliberately heighten tension.

Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke a new war, peace has been threatened and tension has been heightened in our country. They have staged large-scale war exercises against us, fired guns in the DMZ and greatly increased their military capabilities. After increasing the firepower and mobility of the puppet army, navy and air force by introducing large quantities of sophisticated weapons and military hardware, masterminded by the U.S. imperialists, the puppets are frantically running amok to additionally introduce weapons and military equipment.

After visiting the United States on its demand, the chief of staff of the puppet army is now repeatedly holding war conferences with his masters. It is said that puppets will stop in Japan and conduct negotiations with Japanese reactionaries on the matter of strengthening their military collusion. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has obstinately clung to an adventurous military policy to start a new war.

To accelerate preparations for tactical operations in accordance with directives from the U.S. imperialists to attack us, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while fanning the sentiment of North-South confrontation, has called for increasing military capabilities and for developing the frontline.

The puppets have kicked up war rackets on the preposterous pretext of threat from the North. However, no one will believe this. Everyone knows that South Korea has been converted into the military, nuclear base of the U.S. imperialists, in which over 40,000 combat-ready U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and 700,000 regular puppet troops are deployed on a constant basis, equipped with nuclear weapons and that all lethal weapons deployed in South Korea are aimed at the northern half of the republic. The threat of invasion comes not from the North but from the South. The theory of the threat from the North clamored about by the puppets is a disguise designed to conceal the criminal maneuvers for a war of northward invasion.

Colluding with aggressors, the puppets have indiscreetly and frantically maneuvered to fan the sentiment of North-South confrontation, increase their military capabilities, stage war exercises and commit military provocations against us. This has extremely heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula and portends the danger of a war breaking out, at any moment. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's kicking up of war rackets constitutes intolerable treacheries in opposing its fellow countrymen, seeking division and disturbing peace. This is the direct product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Korea.

Today, the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea is facing a grave crisis. Through their experiences, the South Korean people clearly understand that the United States is not their friend but a brazen aggressor and ringleader who has fabricated and patronized the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial system. To eliminate colonial terrorist rule, they have resolutely risen in an anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle. This has dealt severe blows at the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy. While attempting to make a breakthrough in this difficult situation by adopting a policy of confrontation with strength, the U.S. imperialists have deliberately heightened tension by instigating the puppets. They are maneuvering to overcome the crisis and maintain and strengthen their colonial domination by diverting the attention of the people with the fraudulent slogan of coping with the threat of southward invasion and by throwing cold water to the ever-increasing spirit of the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who have hindered peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea and who have forced the South Korean people to become colonial slaves. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is the most wicked executor of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

We are keenly watching the war rackets kicked up by the puppets, masterminded by the U.S. imperialists. The people will never tolerate the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for a new war. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should refrain from recklessly running amok and should act discreetly.

Only when the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and only when the U.S. imperialists and the puppets stop increasing their military capabilities and kicking up anticommunist confrontation rackets can peace be maintained in Korea. The U.S. imperialists should abandon their anachronistic, wild desire for aggression and withdraw from South Korea in accordance with the demand of our people and the world's people, taking along all their aggressive troops.

VRPR CITES ANTI-U.S STRUGGLE IN S. KOREA

SK120100 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Diary on anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle waged during the first half of 1982 from the feature "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] At 1400 on 18 March, patriotic students set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, an organization of ideological and cultural aggression by the United States, and disseminated anti-U.S. and antigovernment leaflets. The leaflets contained the following anti-U.S. slogans: "The United States, leave!" "The United States should not make Korea its colony but should withdraw!" and "We denounce the neocolonialism of the United States!" The leaflets also contained antigovernment slogans such as follows: "Let us overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime!" "We oppose the inducement of the 1988 Olympics!" "Abolish college graduation quota system!" and "We oppose the system of recommending professors!"

On 18 and 19 March, patriotic Korea University students waged a just struggle of spreading antigovernment printed matters in the campus. On 24 March, the patriotic Korea University students who again rose in a just struggle courageously staged a campus demonstration, disseminating antigovernment handbills and shouting slogans demanding traitor Chon Tu-hwan's resignation.

On 9 April, patriotic students of Hanguk University of Foreign Studies disseminated several hundred leaflets entitled "The Declaration of the Struggle for Democratization" and staged a campus demonstration. On 14 April, patriotic students of Ehwas Women's University waged a struggle on the campus by disseminating some 200 antigovernment leaflets and demanding the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship.

On 15 April, the patriotic students of Korea University rose in an antigovernment struggle on the campus, spreading several handbills entitled "We Speak in the Name of the Nation!"

On the same day, the Korean Christian Activists Organization issued a statement entitled "Our Opinion as to the Arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan" in the name of 42 ministers of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism including Ministers Chi Hak-sun and Pak Hyong-Kyu. In this statement, they condemned Chon Tu-hwan's fascist atrocities of arresting and repressing the students who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and the Catholic priest who protected them. They highly praised the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan. Saying that we are poor because of the United States, they demanded deportation of Walker, who made an absurd remark insulting our people, and the former commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, Wickham.

On 16 April, the Standing Committee of the Korean Catholic Diocese issued a statement with similar contents.

On the night of 16 April, some 1,400 college students and Christian youths held a gathering in the Catholic church in Hyehwa-dong, Seoul and staged an antigovernment demonstration, disseminating leaflets demanding the truth about Kwangju.

On 22 April, the patriotic Kangwon University students burned the cursed Stars and Stripes and spread several hundred anti-U.S. and antigovernment leaflets. They waged a powerful demonstration struggle by shouting such slogans as "Yankee go home!" Carried in the handbills they disseminated were anti-U.S. slogans reading "Yankee go home!" "We praise the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan!" and so forth. The leaflets also contained such antigovernment slogans as "we deny the current system!" "We oppose the 1988 Seoul Olympics!" and so forth.

On the night of 26 April, some students and religionists held a gathering in a Myongdong Church in Seoul denouncing the fascist authorities for repressing the persecuted priest, Choe Ki-sik, who protected those involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. Several hundred people courageously staged a street demonstration, breaking through the fascist repression by the police who were hurriedly mobilized and shouting anti-U.S. slogans and such antigovernment slogans as "Let us overthrow fascism!" and so forth.

On the night of 27 April, some 300 patriotic students held a prayer meeting for political prisoners in a church in Seoul. Following this, they staged a street demonstration, advancing to the Kwanghwa-mun Street shoulder by shoulder shouting antigovernment slogans.

On the same day, the Korean Christians Council issued a statement denouncing and condemning the Chon Tu-hwan clique for arresting and repressing pries Choe Ki-sik and other religionists in connection with the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan.

On 7 May, the patriotic Songgyungwan University Students staged an on-campus demonstration, spreading such antigovernment handbills as "Murderer Chon Tu-hwan Should Resign!" "Campus Freedom Must Be Guaranteed!" and so forth.

On 14 May, the patriotic Korea University students staged a campus demonstration, shouting antigovernment slogans such as "Chon Tu-hwan Must Resign!" "Freedom of the Press Must Be Guaranteed!" and so forth.

On 18 May, some 2,000 Kwangju citizens and students held a memorial service for victims of the Kwangju popular uprising and commemorated the anniversary of the heroic Kwangju uprising.

They denounced the aggressive U.S. policy toward Korea. After the memorial service, they staged a street demonstration demanding traitor Chon Tu-hwan's resignation.

On 20 May, several hundred patriotic students of Seoul University, who participated in a campus festival, came out to the street and courageously staged a demonstration shouting antigovernment slogans, fighting against the mobile police who were running wild to oppress the students.

On 25 May, the patriotic students of the Sukmyong Women's University rose in a just struggle, disseminating antigovernment leaflets appealing for the overthrow of Chon Tu-hwan.

On 27 May, some 2,000 patriotic Tongguk University students disseminated antigovernment handbills saying "The United States should go out!" "Chon Tu-hwan, resign!" "Let us overthrow the ringleaders of the Kwangju massacre!" "Open to the public the truth about the Chang loan scandal!" and so forth, and persistently fought against the mobile police for almost 4 hours, throwing stones at the police.

On the same day, some 500 patriotic students of Seoul University held a memorial service for Kim Tae-ung who was victimized while shouting against Chon Tu-hwan in the school building during the demonstration struggle a year ago. Following this, they staged an antigovernment demonstration shouting slogans urging Chon Tu-hwan's resignation and punishment of the ringleaders of irregularities and corruption.

On 8 June, some 3,000 patriotic students of Yonsei University staged demonstrations for an hour and a half, shouting antigovernment slogans and disseminating antigovernment handbills calling for Chon Tu-hwan's resignation and urging the United States to stop supporting the Chon Tu-hwan regime, courageously fighting against the mobile police. On 10 June, students at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies staged a campus demonstration spreading some 300 antigovernment leaflets.

In addition, various forms of anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles are being continuously waged by students and the people from all walks of life throughout the country.

BRIEFS

SOVIET, CUBAN DELEGATIONS -- A delegation of the Soviet Moviemens' Union headed by VG Konovalov and a Cuban table tennis team to participate in the second Pyongyang international invitational table tennis tournament arrived in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1610 GMT 1 Jul 82 SK]

UPPER VOLTA AMBASSADOR -- Pyongyang June 30 -- Dah Movel Michel, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Upper Volta to our country, flew into Pyongyang on June 29. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 29 Jun 82 SK]

SOVIET, UNESCO VISITORS LEAVE -- Pyongyang June 30 -- The delegation of the Trade Union of Workers of Machine and Instrument Manufacturing Industries of the Soviet Union headed by VN Smirnov, secretary of its Central Committee, the delegation of the Soviet paper IZVESTIA headed by its managing editor EI Popov, and Prof and Dr Yogesh Atal, UNESCO regional adviser for social sciences in Asia and Oceania, left Pyongyang by plane after visiting Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 30 Jun 82 SK]

ROK FISHING BOAT SEIZED BY NORTH KOREANS

SK131110 Seoul YONHAP in English 1100 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, Jul 13 (YONHAP) -- A North Korean patrol boat abducted a South Korean fishing boat with 35 crewmen aboard shortly past noon on Tuesday from the open seas 170 miles northeast of Ullung-do Island off South Korea's east coast, the South Korean Office of Fisheries announced.

Four armed North Korean troops from the patrol boat boarded the 114.4 ton fishing boat "Masan-Ho," and forced the crew to sail it north at gunpoint, the announcement said. The Masan-Ho is among the approximately 170 South Korean fishing boats operating in the Taewatoe fishing ground in international waters, according to the announcement. The incident occurred near the site where another South Korean fishing boat was fired on by armed North Korean troops a week earlier in what Seoul said was an abduction attempt.

Since the 1953 signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, North Korea has abducted 453 South Korean fishing boats with 3,554 sailors, but all but 32 boats and 407 sailors have been released.

TONGIL ILBO: DPRK PLANS ROK INTERNAL UNREST

SK130106 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Report from KBS correspondent Chong Yong-sok in Tokyo]

[Text] Today's TONGIL ILBO reports that, judging that its operations against South Korea during the last year were not active, North Korea, in an effort to commit subversive operations on a full scale, has comprehensively readjusted the organs and plans for infiltration into South Korea and formed a 5-man council led by Kim Chong-il.

According to TONGIL ILBO published by Japan-residing Korean compatriots, a reliable source from the Pyongyang ruling circles says: The 5-man council led by Kim Chong-il is composed of the Kim Chong-il-lining personages from the KWP and the North puppet army. The main function of the 5-man council is to fully assume responsibility for operations against South Korea to cause social unrest throughout South Korea.

It has been learned that the council plans to cause turmoil across South Korea during September through October. TONGIL ILBO reports that some leading agents under the direct command of the 5-man council have already infiltrated into the area of the south coast, including Pusan. And the 5-man council has established its plan of infiltrating agents on a large scale into Pusan and Taegu by the end of August. TONGIL ILBO further reports that the council plans subversive activities such as destroying the Korean Embassy, the consular offices and the branches of Korean business companies in Japan. In particular, it is scheming to hijack the airplanes of the Korean air line and the Japan air line for Seoul.

HERALD CITES REPORT ON SECURITY OF PENINSULA

SK130045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Specialists in communist affairs and national defense predicted here Monday that North Korea may trigger another war against the South once Kim Chong-il comes to power following his father's death and that mainland China and the Soviet Union would have no choice but to assist North Korea in the case of a renewed war.

These and other opinions were expressed in a seminar held at the Tokyo press center with the attendance of relevant scholars and specialists from Korea, Japan and the United States. The seminar was designed to analyze the security in northeast Asia, with the emphasis on the Korean Peninsula, and seek strategies for the security of Japan.

Prof. Kim Chong-hwi of the National Defense College of Korea said that North Korea, despite its economic inferiority over South Korea and the smaller population, has completed preparations for a southward invasion. This can be said as North Korea has reinforced its troop deployment along the frontline and it has 100,000-strong guerrilla forces, the largest in the world, he said.

"It should be remembered that once North Korea triggers a war, mainland China and the Soviet Union will have no choice but to come to assist Pyongyang," he said.

Insisting that two aircraft carriers of the Seventh U.S. Fleet moved to the Indian Ocean in relation to the recent Middle East situation, Kim, said it is doubtful whether the United States will be able to provide Korea with effective support, once North Korea launches a surprise attack, in light of the power vacuum created in the Seventh Fleet.

He said Koreans hope that Japan will recognize the communists' expansionism and contribute to its own security by increasing economic cooperation with Korea.

Katsuichi Tsukamoto, an editorial writer of the SANKEI SHIMBUN, said that if the Soviet Union attempts to move its far eastern army and air force to other conflict areas, the U.S. forces in northeast Asia, Japanese self-defense troops and Chinese forces will have no power to check it. On the other hand, he said, the Soviet Union has sufficient power to score decisive outcomes in case it makes an offensive in northeast Asia. The North Korea military power which subsequently ties South Korean and American forces to the Korean Peninsula contributes greatly to the Soviet strategy in the Far East. There will not be any immediate military cooperation among South Korea, the United States, and Japan because Korea and Japan maintain separate treaties with the United States for their security. Furthermore, South Korea's immediate enemy is North Korea whereas Japan feels threatened by the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, Kim Chang-sun, director of the Institute of North Korean Studies in Seoul, predicted that if North Korea's Kim Il-song dies in the middle of the 1980s, this will cause an economic catastrophe in the North which will, in return, force his son Chong-il to launch another southward invasion.

PRESIDENT EXPECTS 'FIRMER POSTURE' FROM DPRK

SK130800 Seoul YONHAP in English 0732 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, Jul 13 (YONHAP) -- President Chun Tu-hwan warned Tuesday, North Korea was likely to take a firmer posture against South Korea in view of a recent shakeup in personnel in key positions and organizations in the North.

In this connection, all the government agencies and their subordinate organizations should make sure that they are well prepared for any contingency that may be prompted by the North Korean communists, Chon told the Cabinet.

Chairing a Cabinet meeting at his residence for the first time since a partial Cabinet reshuffle late last month, the president noted summer is usually a season in which North Korea steps up its irregular warfares against the South.

ROK-JAPAN PARLIAMENTARIANS DISCUSS LOAN SETTLEMENT

SK110400 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Michiyuki Isurugi, deputy secretary general of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League for the Tokyo side, said yesterday that the Japanese Government understood basically the Korean stand on economic cooperation between the two nations during the recent visit of Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok to Tokyo.

He said that the Japanese members of the league would give advice to their government positively in order to help it solve the points in the Korean side's request. "We will also make efforts to help the Korean side understand the Japanese position," he told a press conference.

He met the Korean press at the Hotel Shilla after the league's secretarial meeting, in which the two sides issued a joint announcement vowing to help actively the negotiations between the two countries on the loan issue for satisfactory settlement at an early date.

Referring to the issue of improving the legal status of 700,000 Korean residents living in Japan, Kosaku Wata, a member of the delegation to the secretarial meeting, said, "It is quite natural that Koreans in Japan must be treated differently from other foreigners because they were forcibly brought to Japan."

Meanwhile, the Korean and Japanese lawmakers in the league stressed in the announcement the need for closer cooperation between them to maintain security and peace in northeast Asia, including Korea and Japan. The announcement said: "We share the view that the two nations should cope together with the unrelenting threats of the North Korean communists and the evermounting Soviet military strength."

The Korean delegation to the meeting emphasized the need for closer and broader economic cooperation between the two nations and asked for double efforts to promote balanced expansion of trade and technical cooperation. The Japanese members expressed their deep understanding of this position. "The representatives of the two countries also shared the opinion that increased cultural exchanges between the two states would play an important role in their future relations."

In the meeting, the delegates from the two sides confirmed the agenda items for the 10th general session of the league slated for September 7-8 in Tokyo. They include the world strategy of the United States and Soviet Union; security in northeast Asia; and the promotion of Korea-Japan economic and technical cooperation. Others are concrete plans for increased Korea-Japan cultural exchanges and improvement of the status of Korean residents in Japan.

After the meeting, Representative Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the league's Seoul side, hosted a reception for the league members at the Shilla Hotel.

Chon Meets Lawmakers

SK121215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0819 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, Jul 12 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, voicing regret the "economic cooperation issue" between Korea and Japan has not yet been settled, said Monday he hopes it could be concluded prior to the general assembly meeting of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union in September. The economic cooperation refers to Seoul's standing request for six billion U.S. dollars in Japanese loans.

The chief executive made the remarks during talks with six Japanese lawmakers who paid a courtesy call on him at the presidential mansion Chongwadae.

Ken Yasui, the Japanese-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, said at the meeting, although the bilateral economic issue should primarily be solved by government authorities of the two countries, politicians ought to work for the settlement of the issue before the general assembly meeting of the parliamentary union scheduled for Sept. 7-8, according to Shun's spokesman.

Yasui arrived in Seoul Friday for a four-day visit, leading a group of Japanese parliamentarians who attended a joint meeting of the secretaries of the union.

Yasui Meets Chon

SK120259 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP) -- Ken Yasui, the Japanese-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Chongwadae Monday to exchange views on matters of mutual concern.

Also present at the meeting were Yasui's Korean counterpart Rep Yi Chae-hyong, Korean secretary general to the union, Rep Yi Sang-ik and Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda.

Yasui, a member of the Japanese House of Councilors, arrived in Seoul Friday for a four-day visit.

CHOSON ILBO DISCUSSES SPORTS EXCHANGES, PEACE

SK080501 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] It is now international common knowledge that the Kim Il-song clique's stubborn rejection of the North-South dialogue and its policy of opposing North-South exchanges have been the main factor in the mounting tension in northeast Asia.

A decade has already passed since Kim Il-song unilaterally suspended the North-South Korean Red Cross talks and the North-South Coordinating Committee meetings. Thereafter, the South urged several times the North to open the door of dialogue, but the North responded to it with slander and opposition.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the announcement of the 4 July North-South joint statement, the South once again urged the North to resume the dialogue, but the North still opposed the North-South dialogue while calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the founding of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. As a result, the relations between the North and the South are being aggravated and a tense situation remains between them.

The North must also be aware of how dangerous and unproductive such political and military tensions are. But North Korea has been desperately opposed to the dialogue and exchanges for fear that they might result in turning the hereditary power system in the North into the laughing-stock. South Korea has no intention whatsoever of interfering in the internal affairs of North Korea or make use of the dialogue and exchanges for schemes against it. The people in the South today only want to alleviate tension, to settle peace and to link the severed national ties through dialogue so that a favorable circumstance for national reunification can be created.

While refusing to meet with the South for dialogue and rejecting any exchanges with the South, the Kim Il-song clique has been loudly demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and talking about the founding of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Peace in northeast Asia cannot be considered separately from the alleviation of tension on the Korean Peninsula. For this reason, Kobayashi, president of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN of Japan was reported to have discussed the Korean question at his meeting with Wan Li, vice premier of Communist China, on 5 July. According to foreign press reports, with a view to increasing opportunities for contacts and to reducing tension on the Korean Peninsula, Mr Kobayashi reportedly proposed to Wan Li such sports exchanges as youth soccer games among North and South Korea, Japan and Communist China. Wan Li reportedly expresses his interest in this proposal.

Athletic champions of North and South Korea, Japan and Communist China have contested in international games on many occasions so they are not unfamiliar with such contacts in Asian and world games. But they have not had goodwill games among just the four countries.

We understand that the South Korean people welcome the Kobayashi's proposal. Communist China will participate in such games gladly, but only if North Korea agrees. The problem is North Korea's attitude toward the proposal. But, considering the North Korean attitude so far, it is difficult to expect North Korea to agree to this proposal. North Korea does not want to see the tension on this region alleviated.

At the meeting with Mr. Kobayashi, Wan Li said that "peace and stability of northeast Asia is a question that is related to two hegemonist powers," apparently referring to the Soviet Union and the United States. It is obvious that he ruled the United States to be hegemonist from the ideological viewpoint that the United States is a capitalist country and as the United States "is trying to interfere in the internal affairs" of Communist China by selling defense arms to Taiwan.

Kim Il-song might be greatly pleased with Communist China's criticism of the United States because tension on the Korean Peninsula can be greatly reduced once all disputes between Communist China and the United States have been eliminated. In fact, Kim Il-song does not want the alleviation of tension nor peace on the Korean Peninsula. But we have no intention of appealing to North Korea for peace. However, Kim Il-song should not miscalculate our will to seek peace between North and South Korea as our weakness. Kim Il-song should realize that the U.S. forces will stay in South Korea until peace is finally settled in this region.

Sports exchanges among the four in northeast Asia cannot be expected unless the Kim Il-song clique's attitude is changed.

SECURITY MINISTERS DISCUSS VARIOUS ISSUES

SK091318 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] On 8 July, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop called in security related ministers to a meeting and discussed such issues as Korea-Japan economic cooperation, North Korea's attempted kidnap of our fishing boat and recent activities of religious circles.

Attending this meeting were Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, Home Affairs Minister No Tae-u, Defense Minister Yun Song-min, Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in, Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho, Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-Hui and Minister of Government Administration Pak Chan-kung.

TSEDENBAL GIVES SPEECH ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW100500 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1702 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul (MONTSAME) -- A joint session of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers devoted to the results of the implementation of the state plan on economic and cultural development of the first half of 1982 took place in Ulaanbaatar. A speech was made at the session by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural.

He noted that by July 1, 1982 the youngstock population stood at 9.4 million head, (?that is) almost 350 thousand more than in the same period of the previous year, and milk procurement increased 1.4 times. The plan for industrial output is fulfilled by 103.9 percent and the produce worth 83 million tugriks has been produced more as compared to the analogical period of 1981. [sentence as received]

[passage indistinct] The time is already ripe to immediately get ready for harvesting and transportation of harvest in the shortest possible time. This year weather conditions favor in general agricultural production. But this does not mean that one can remain calm. We must be ready anytime for a possible worsening of weather, he stressed. The main task rests in prevention of losses of cattle in summer time, in ensuring an increase of its population and its fattening at distant pastures.

The party and the government, Y. Tsedenbal noted, take necessary measures to strengthen the material and technical base and expansion of financial possibilities of agricultural organisations, to improve the well-being of rural working people.

In the last years, besides canceling the debts of some agricultural associations and prolonging the terms of paying off the debts for other agricultural organisations, the state annually allocates significant sums for recovering of losses and reimbursement of shortages of turnover means of certain agricultural economies. In the past 5 years alone the debt to the amount of over 100 million tugriks has been canceled for over 130 agricultural associations.

In 1982 the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopted a special resolution on the improvement of food supply of the population, Y. Tsedenbal proceeded. The unhampered satisfaction of the population in foodstuffs and consumer goods through the utmost mobilization of home resources is the prime task of the ministries of agriculture, food and light industries, other ministries and subordinate departments.

It is necessary to consistently translate into life the militant motto of the party -- to learn to be thrifty in great and small, anytime and anywhere -- Y. Tsedenbal underscored. To this effect it is a must to introduce in the nearest 3 years devices for controlling and measuring expenditure of electricity, steam and heat at enterprises, economies and dwelling houses.

Primary party organisations should carry out individual meetings with every member of a working collective in order to study workers' viewpoints on the implementation of the state plan, to improve the work and eradicate the existing shortcomings. With a view to the same effect it is expedient to organise in towns, aimaks and somons the days of the open letter which are practised in some of our organisations, Y. Tsedenbal said.

In concluding General Secretary Y. Tsedenbal wished fresh successes in implementing the tasks of economic and cultural construction in 1982.

KAMPUCHEA SCORES CGDK, THAI 'INTERFERENCE'

BK121234 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1456 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The journal KAMPUCHEA, in its latest issue, noted that the Democratic Kampuchean regime can not deceive anybody by baptizing itself as a "coalition" and crowning itself with Sihanouk's outdated crown.

The central organ of the front continued:

During the 3 years, 8 months and 20 days of the genocidal regime of "Democratic Kampuchea", the Kampuchean people and territory were plunged into an ocean of blood, tears and devastation unprecedented in the history of mankind. More than three million Cambodians were barbarously massacred and all social infrastructures were demolished. Every Cambodian family experienced the loss of either a husband, a wife or relatives. Only ruins and common graves were left throughout the splendid Angkor nation.

The so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is only a congregation of ghosts which is being used to staunch the offensive smell of the genocidal regime which was vomited by mankind. Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan are the protagonists in a farce being staged by the ASEAN reactionaries, the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists. It is an accessory after the fact aimed at maintaining the unsteady seat illegally occupied by the corpse of "Democratic Kampuchea". China and the United States are playing the Sihanouk card, which was thrown in the garbage can of history, with the hope that everybody will forget the criminal acts of the Khmer Rouge and to dupe world opinion. The Pol Pot clique is loathed in the international arena for their genocidal acts. The armed forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann are small and the scope of their diplomatic maneuvers is limited. These two groups are living with the aid of the imperialists and the international reactionaries. Although they have opposing interests, they have reluctantly agreed to associate themselves with Pol Pot and be supported by Beijing. They have become Pol Pot gangs. These two traitors will be swallowed by the Pol Pot gangs in the long run.

Thailand has provided sanctuary from which the Khmer reactionaries can wage their activities, which are sapping the revival of a people who have suffered from many misfortunes and who aspire to live peacefully.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon noted that Thailand intends to allow the eventual supply of military aid to the "coalition" of Democratic Kampuchea. With this attitude, Bangkok is demonstrating its open hostility toward Kampuchea and it represents a flagrant interference into the internal affairs of Kampuchea -- an independent and sovereign state. Such a maneuver cannot assure security at the Thai border as it pretends to be doing. On the contrary, it is a scheme aimed at instigating confrontation with the Kampuchean people and it is contrary to the proper interest of its own people.

Under the pretext of "security", Bangkok is continuing to execute Beijing's plans, although some ASEAN and Western countries refuse to provide military aid to the Khmer reactionaries. In doing so, they realize that this aid serves the aims of the Chinese expansionists and constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia.

For more than three years, the Kampuchean revolution has achieved many successes in all fields, fortified by the indestructible strategic alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and the multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and progressive forces in the world. It is making steady progress. Friendly countries on the five continents are providing aid and support its cause. The prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the international arena is being raised higher with every passing day.

KAMPUCHEA HAILS HCM CITY INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

BK110330 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 9 Jul 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Warmly Welcome and Fully Support the Declaration of the Sixth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos"]

[Text] A striking event which took place during the past more than 3 years and which was acclaimed enthusiastically by progressive and peace and justice-loving mankind throughout the world was the brilliant success of the Kampuchean revolution which permanently overthrew the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- most subservient lackey of the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists -- put an end to the dark era and opened a new stage in the history of the Kampuchean revolution -- an era of genuine independence and freedom during which the people have become the masters of their own territory and future.

Following the liberation, our lofty aspiration has always been to live in peace so as to concentrate our efforts on healing the wounds of the war of aggression, eradicating the serious consequences left behind by the diabolical regime and accelerating the defense and reconstruction of our country. Under the correct leadership of the KPRP and the PRK Government and with the strong support of Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, as well as other socialist countries and the progressive people who cherish peace and justice throughout the world, Kampuchea has experienced a rapid rebirth. The Kampuchean revolution has surmounted numerous obstacles, advanced steadily and scored tremendous achievements in all fields -- military, political, economic, cultural, social and diplomatic. In its foreign policy, the Kampuchean revolution has unswervingly pursued a policy of peaceful coexistence, particularly with the countries of Southeast Asia. The PRK has always displayed its good will to maintain good relations with Thailand -- a neighboring country -- as has been clearly proved in the joint declarations of the five conferences of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers. But, the Bangkok ruling circles who lack realism and blindly pursue a policy of following in the footsteps of Beijing and Washington, have let all the best opportunities pass by rejecting all the reasonable solutions proposed by the PRK.

The sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, which ended successfully in Ho Chi Minh City on 7 July 1982, has won the overwhelming support of world public opinion. The conference issued a declaration which clearly reflects the genuine stand and the correct and good-will attitude of the three Indochinese countries. All the proposals put forth in this declaration, particularly the proposal concerning Kampuchea, are reasonable proposals which reflect the genuine good will and will not affect the interests of any side, that is, the establishment of a safety zone on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border. If the Thai authorities disarmed all the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other reactionary Khmer forces and if they moved these forces and the refugee camps away from this safety zone, Vietnamese troops on their internationalist duty in Kampuchea would not be stationed in this zone either. Thus, only the armed forces of the Kingdom of Thailand will be in the safety zone in Thai territory and only the forces of the PRK will be in the safety zone in Kampuchean territory.

To demonstrate their good will, Kampuchea and Vietnam have agreed to make the first step by deciding to partially withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July 1982. If the Thai authorities give a positive response and if the security at the Kampuchean-Thai border is guaranteed, we will consider another partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea through a compromise between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Men of good conscience in the world clearly see that Kampuchea has already fulfilled and set forward all the possibilities for a solution. The remaining question is: Whether or not the Bangkok powerholders will be willing to step forward to seek a peaceful solution.

History has recorded the traditions of friendship and heroic militant solidarity of the three nations -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- particularly between Kampuchea and Vietnam, which have stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against their common enemy. Twice in the past, the fraternal, heroic Vietnamese army and people came to save the Kampuchean people from subjugation by French colonialism and U.S. imperialism. Recently, when the Kampuchean society was plunged into the danger of genocide and of losing its territory, in response to the sacred request of the Kampuchean people, the fraternal, heroic Vietnamese army and people have come for the third time and, jointly with our revolutionary armed forces and people, fought to save the Kampuchean people from the hell on earth created by the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

The Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed on 18 February 1979 clearly reflects the lofty aspirations of our two nations who desire to strengthen their friendship and the strategic Kampuchea-Vietnam revolutionary alliance and secure the peaceful existence and progress of the two nations.

Following the great historic victory of 7 January 1979, the heroic Vietnamese army and people have provided tremendous support and assistance to the Kampuchean people, enabling them to surmount all the difficulties in their first step forward, cope with the raging storm and accelerate the cause of defending and building Kampuchea, thus permitting it to advance steadily.

Our country has just celebrated the day of solidarity between the army and the people and the 31st founding anniversary of the glorious KPRP, taking advantage of these occasions to sum up the brilliant revolutionary achievements scored by the Kampuchean people, in particular the rapid growth of our revolutionary forces and our brilliant victories scored in the military field in the 1981-82 dry season.

These achievements and feats cannot be separated from the valuable support and assistance given us by the fraternal Vietnamese army and people. Throughout the PRK, one can see brilliant examples of the heroism of the Vietnamese combatants and the selflessness of the Vietnamese people in supporting and assisting our people in their daily life and production, thus contributing to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Kampuchea. Everywhere, we can hear voices of praise full of love and respect, moving stories, poems and beautiful songs and see lively pictures reflecting the great sacrifices made by the Vietnamese army, which is fighting for the victory of our people's just cause. All Kampucheans are filled with profound feelings toward the lofty and valuable spirit of proletarian internationalism manifested by their Vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

Now that Kampuchea has been restored and gradually strengthened, our armed forces have grown firmer and stronger, our army and people have gained greater control of combat and combat readiness for the defense of their fatherland and our Kampuchean revolution is in a firm and victorious state and will gradually be in full control, pursuant to the principles of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. A number of Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea this month, July.

This noble gesture has once again emphasized Vietnam's sincerity toward Kampuchea. Vietnam has never feared difficulties but has always been willing to sacrifice everything and to fulfill its international duty with the sole aim of helping the fraternal Kampuchean people build their forces for the defense and reconstruction of their fatherland by themselves. This is the brilliant symbol of their unswerving, most sincere militant solidarity which conforms to the theory of pure proletarian internationalism. No reactionary force can tarnish this.

The Bangkok ruling circles should immediately put an end to their policy which betrays the interests of the Thai people and which is leading them deeper into the hands of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists by advocating a hostile position against Kampuchea and protecting the so-called coalition government which is only a fake label to cover up the barbarous, genocidal Democratic Kampuchean regime, which is despised by all mankind.

The best way for the Thai authorities to avoid being punished by history is to give a positive response to the constructive proposals of the PRK. For the sake of the genuine interests of the Thai and Kampuchean peoples, they should take positive steps to enable Southeast Asia to become a zone of stability, peace and cooperation. All the points set forth in the declaration of the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos clearly constitute reasonable proposals aimed at serving the genuine interests of all the people in this region.

This reflects the good will of Kampuchea and Vietnam. But if this good will is used by the Chinese ruling circles and their lackeys as well as other reactionary forces as an opportunity to stimulate hostile activities against Kampuchea, Kampuchea and Vietnam will consider implementing the provisions of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation in order to take appropriate counter measures.

All Kampuchean people welcome, support and fully agree with the reasonable proposals and good-will gestures of the PRK Government and the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao Governments.

The sincere position of the three Indochinese countries has always been welcomed and supported by progressive and peace and justice-loving mankind throughout the world. All the perfidious maneuvers of the reactionary forces to fool world public opinion and oppose the just cause of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples will certainly be crushed.

Our entire party, people and army pledge to strengthen our unity and solidarity ever more firmly under the leadership of the KPRP, hold aloft the banner of genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity and, especially, to take good care of and further strengthen the strategic alliance among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, and to fight and be ready to fight and crush all the maneuvers of the enemy during this rainy season while striving to score greater successes in the field of production and carrying out the tasks of building and strengthening the Kampuchean revolutionary forces.

VODK CALLS HCM CITY CONFERENCE 'TRICK'

BK111111 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "The International Conference Staged in Ho Chi Minh City by the Vietnamese Le Duan Enemy Aggressors Is Just a Trick Similar to Their Former Threadbare Maneuver on Staging a Regional Conference"]

[Text] At the beginning of 1981, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors staged a gathering with their puppets and running dogs in Ho Chi Minh City and performed their trick on staging the regional conference. But this regional conference's trick has already been denounced and tossed in the garbage by the ASEAN countries and all the peace and justice-loving countries in the world, as well as the United Nations. Now, with the current scene in Ho Chi Minh City, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have staged a maneuver with regard to their international conference on Southeast Asia.

Are there any differences between what the Vietnamese have called their international conference on Southeast Asia and their former trick regarding the regional conference which was just a threadbare maneuver? There is no new significance between these two tricks. This is an old maneuver just wrapped in a new parcel and with a changed name. Their significance and goal are the same:

1. To hide their aggression in Kampuchea and to shift the Kampuchean problem -- which was caused by the barbarous aggression of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy -- from the issue of the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea to a regional issue.

2. To bury the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the UN-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea convened in July 1981 which called on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to unconditionally withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea and to allow the Kampuchean people to solve their own problems by themselves through a UN-supervised free election.

What are the Vietnamese aims on this issue? The Vietnamese -- the aggressors in Kampuchea, whose hands are soiled with the blood of the Kampuchean, Lao and Thai peoples and who have been denounced, condemned and pressured throughout the world and by all of mankind during the past almost four years calling for their withdrawal from Kampuchea -- intend to clear themselves from their crimes and to swallow Kampuchea. If the Vietnamese succeed in their attempts, there will be many more countries in the Southeast Asian region which will be swallowed by the Vietnamese in the same way that they absorb Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas firmly oppose the international conference trick of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy and other tricky maneuvers which are being staged in an attempt to shift the solution of the Kampuchean problem from the framework of the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies. If the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors really want to solve the Kampuchean problem, abolish the tension in Southeast Asia and restore peace and stability in this region, they do not need to stage their tricks regarding the international conference on Southeast Asia, their partial troop withdrawal or other maneuvers. The 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies convened in 1979, 1980 and 1981, successively, and the UN-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea, which was held in July 1981 and attended by more than 90 countries representing more than 80 percent of the entire world population, raised correct and reasonable principles and complete procedures for solving the Kampuchean problem and guaranteeing security, peace and stability in Southeast Asia. If the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors respect and implement the principles inscribed in the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchean, in particular by completely and unconditionally withdrawing their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, the problem would be resolved. This will automatically ease the tension in Southeast Asia and peace and stability will be immediately restored.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not agreed to implement these resolutions as called for by the international community. Instead of doing so, they have trampled underfoot international opinion and are making efforts to find tricks to dupe the international community in order to make it accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. Therefore, the international community realizes more clearly the Vietnamese opposition to world opinion and their stubbornness, arrogance and brutality. It also understands more clearly the real aims of the Vietnamese expansionsits, who have tried to find every way to swallow Kampuchea, so as to achieve their Indochina federation scheme to be used with the Soviets as their strong base from which to advance their expansion and accomplish their expansionist and aggressive strategy in Southeast Asia and the entire Asia-Pacific region.

Thus, Southeast Asian countries and all peace and justice-loving countries in the world are not so naive and stupid as to be fooled by the dirty and tricky maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. On the contrary, they fully realize the need to continue to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese in all fields until they respect and implement the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the July 1981 international conference on Kampuchea, which called on the Vietnamese to completely and unconditionally withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and to allow the Kampuchean people to hold a free UN-supervised election. The Kampuchean problem cannot be solved and long-term security and stability in Southeast Asia cannot be guaranteed unless the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies are implemented by a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

HENG SAMRIN, CHAN SI GREET MPR LEADERS

BK120634 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jul (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent their "warmest" congratulations to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal general secretary of the MPRP and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR.

In their message, Heng Samrin and Chan Si said: Under the perspicacious leadership of the MPSP, the fraternal Mongolian people have obtained brilliant achievements in all fields of socialist construction. These good results are a very important factor in contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Asia and the world.

The Kampuchean leaders sincerely thanked the party, government and people of Mongolia for their support and moral and material assistance to the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against the perfidious maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, Beijing expansionist-hegemonists and other reactionary forces to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and rebuild Kampuchea toward socialism.

Animated by the spirit of proletarian internationalism, we are certain that our party, government and people will coordinate their actions to contribute to strengthening peace and the socialist community in the world.

On that occasion, Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory message to his Mongolian counterpart Mangalyn Dugersuren.

SPK HAILS PRK-SRV HISTORICAL WATERS AGREEMENT

BK121429 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1507 GMT 11 Jul 82

["New Evidence of Fraternity and Militant Solidarity Between Kampuchea and Vietnam" -- SPK headline]

[Text] The fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam was illustrated once more in a brilliant way with the signing on 7 July 1982 in Ho Chi Minh City of an accord on limitation of historical waters of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by Foreign Minister Hun Sen and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in the names of their respective governments.

This accord confirmed the will of the two countries to further consolidate and develop the special relations which unite them in the spirit of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the PRK signed on 18 February 1979, to continue the fraternal traditions established a long time ago, flourishing during the common struggle against the colonialists and the U.S. imperialists for national independence and which were betrayed by regimes under allegiance to foreigners, especially by the Maoist regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan.

The accord on historical waters constitutes the basis for the forthcoming negotiations for the delimitation of the maritime frontier between our countries in the waters between the coast of Kampot Province and the Pould Wai Islands group of the PRK on the one hand and the coast of Kien Giang Province, Phu Quoc Island and the Tho Chu Archipelago of the SRV on the other hand.

The signing of this accord puts an end to an equivocal situation left unresolved by the puppet regimes in Kampuchea and in South Vietnam in the past.

Such a situation has been exploited by the Chinese and Thai reactionaries to supply the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other reactionaries as well as by Thai fishermen to penetrate the area causing almost daily disputes.

Before the signing of the accord, the PRK and the SRV have always mutually respected the territorial integrity and sovereignty of each other. The accord is thus the materialization of this mutual respect and conforms with the norms of international law. It contributes to the consolidation of the basis for close and durable cooperation between the two countries. The accord is an example of good will from both sides in the spirit of equality, friendship, mutual respect of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and legitimate interests of each side which is the basis for solving all border problems.

VODK SCORES VIETNAM'S SAFETY ZONE PROPOSAL

BK130615 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Why the Vietnamese Aggressors Are Asking for a Safety Zone To Be Set Up Along the Thai-Kampuchean Border"]

[Text] In addition to their tricks of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and an international conference on Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese aggressors have also brought forth another cheap and perfidious trick -- the setting up of a safety zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Why do the Vietnamese-Le Duan aggressors badly want to have this so-called safety zone set up?

It is well known that the western part of Kampuchea has been a very intense battlefield -- during the rainy season as well as in the dry season -- compared to other battlefields in Kampuchea. And it is here that the Vietnamese have become bogged down and are in serious trouble. For almost 4 years now, in the western part of Kampuchea, the Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas have inflicted heavy losses on the Vietnamese aggressors. Vietnamese soldiers are wary of this part of Kampuchea.

This is why the Vietnamese aggressors are trying hard to extricate themselves from this difficult and deteriorating situation through other means. They have made great military efforts for almost 4 years now to crush the Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas, but all in vain. Instead, they have become bogged down even more deeply.

In 1980, following the complete failure of their 1979-80 dry-season offensive against the Democratic Kampuchean forces, the Vietnamese aggressors proposed and tried to peddle the idea of a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border. This idea, however, was categorically denounced and rejected by Thailand, the ASEAN countries and other peace-loving countries. Now the Le Duan authorities have merely given a new name to this old trick. So, there is really nothing new in this so-called safety zone.

The true objectives of the Le Duan aggressors in calling for this safety zone are as follows: First, to transform the Vietnamese aggression -- which violates the UN Charter and international laws -- into a problem between Thailand and Kampuchea; second, to legitimize the administration of the Vietnamese and their puppet Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh; and third, whether the Vietnamese withdraw their troops from this so-called safety zone or not, the situation there will still depend on them because Heng Samrin has no army. The Khmer conscripts in Kampuchea are all under Vietnamese control and they serve only to cover up the presence of the Vietnamese aggressor forces. So, the Vietnamese army will continue to put pressure on the Thai border and will always be a threat to Thailand.

Therefore, if the Le Duan aggressors succeed in setting up this so-called safety zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, they will also succeed in their plan to swallow and continually occupy Kampuchea. Likewise, they will continue to be a threat to Thailand and Southeast Asia and belligerently carry on their and their Soviet masters' strategy of aggression.

However, Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, as well as other justice and peace-loving countries the world over, will not be taken in by this Vietnamese trick to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea -- an aggression against which we have all fought for nearly 4 years in defense of justice, peace, stability and security in the region as well as peace in the world. The international community will continue to demand and persistently put pressure on the Vietnamese until the Le Duan aggressors withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea according to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without outside interference through a free election under UN supervision.

Only after the Vietnamese have withdrawn all their troops from Kampuchea -- which is a sovereign and independent state -- can the Kampuchean problem be solved and the security of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries be guaranteed.

KPRAF ACTIVITIES FOR 25 JUNE-1 JULY REPORTED

BK110254 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Weekly roundup of KPRAF activities]

[Excerpts] On 25 June, the armed forces of Lomphat District, Ratanakiri Province, killed three bandits, captured four others and seized three AK's. On the same day, seven Pol Pot remnants crossed the border to spy in the area south of Phnum Malai. They were intercepted by our border defence forces, who killed two of them and seized two AK's, the rest fleeing back to the other side of the border.

Between 25 and 27 June, in the area west of Smat Deng, Pursat Province, four groups of enemy elements launched repeated sneak attacks against us. Our border defence forces valiantly fought back and killed 14 intruders on the spot. We destroyed a 12.7-mm machine gun.

On 26 June, our revolutionary forces launched mopping-up operations in Moug District, Battambang Province, and Banteay Srei District, Siem Reap Province, killing eight enemy soldiers who had wormed their way among our masses. In Moug District, we killed four Sereika elements as they were issuing misleading propaganda to the people.

In Ampil, Siem Reap Province, three families persuaded three of their relatives to surrender to the revolutionary forces. In Puok District, four families also persuaded their children and brothers to return to the fold. In Sandan District, Kompong Thom Province, the people led our forces to two enemy arms caches where a total of 34 assorted weapons were seized. In Stung Trang District, Kompong Cham Province, the local forces also recovered nine enemy weapons.

The local forces in (Paktraoy) commune, Lomphat District, Ratanakiri Province, killed two enemies and seized an AK. In Samraong, Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap Province, the local forces killed a disguised enemy element and captured three.

According to still incomplete figures, from 25 June to 1 July, our armed forces, militia and people put 54 enemy soldiers out of action, including 33 killed, 14 captured and 7 defectors, and seized an assortment of 52 weapons.

SIANG PASASON WELCOMES INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

BK091209 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[SIANG PASASON 9 July article: "We Always Sacrifice Ourselves for Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The sixth regular conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, which was held in Ho Chi Minh City on 6 and 7 July, concluded with glorious success. The conference unanimously adopted a communique showing the consistent attitude and the concrete stand of the three Indochinese countries in solving the remaining differences between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries in order to positively contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a region of genuine peace, stability and cooperation for the benefit of mutual interests.

Over the past 3 years, our Lao people, along with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, have successfully overcome various obstacles and have defeated all the sabotage schemes of the enemies. As a result, the revolutionary cause of each country has firmly marched forward while independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity have been securely maintained. But, the past 3 years were a period of serious challenge, the period during which the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, ceaselessly made every effort to push the ASEAN countries into becoming the enemy of the Indochinese countries. As a result of Beijing's acts, the situation in this region has continued to remain tense.

Of late, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling clique, backed by the U.S. imperialists, have incited certain ASEAN leaders into staging a play to form the so-called coalition government of the exiled Khmer reactionaries who are all brutal devils betraying the interests of the Kampuchean nation and people. This is one of their subtle schemes, the final purpose of which is to overthrow the governments of the three Indochinese countries.

The PRK, the LPDR and the SRV solemnly condemn the efforts to revive the devils, and regard them as a pretext for the criminal Pol Pot clique -- lackeys of the Beijing reactionaries -- to continue carrying out its vicious schemes to interfere in the internal affairs of the PRK and to oppose other nations in Indochina.

Current problems are not between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN, but between the three Indochinese countries and the Beijing reactionary ruling clique. To settle the present tense problem, which could lead to a war of confrontation at any time -- a war which will also endanger the ASEAN countries -- the conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers again has proposed that the PRC favorably respond to the offer to sign bilateral or multilateral agreements on peaceful coexistence with Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. This would be in the interests of the Chinese people themselves as well as of the three Indochinese peoples who have maintained time-honored fine relations with each other.

The Indochinese countries have also always been prepared to meet with the ASEAN group, and would like to see an international conference on Southeast Asia held to discuss a solution to the regional problems on the basis of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. This means that all problems in this region must be solved by the Southeast Asian countries themselves.

Adhering to their consistent stand on neighborly coexistence, the LPDR, the PRK and the SRV stand ready to hold talks with Thailand with a view to putting forth necessary measures to guarantee the security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country. To show their goodwill, in the initial stage, the PRK and the SRV have agreed to withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July 1982 if security and stability prevail along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

Furthermore, if the Thai side acts in response to the initiative of Kampuchea and Vietnam as stipulated in the communique of the conference, the two countries will agree to withdraw more Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in the near future.

The LPDR fully supports the new initiative of the PRK and the SRV, and considers it a significant step toward settlement of the tense situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border. The voice of the three Indochinese countries in their conference in Ho Chi Minh City, as at past conferences, proves their creative and sincere line.

It is a good, equitable and very reasonable way to settle the problem through reconciliation and peaceful coexistence among the nations in this part of the world. It is certain that those with common sense will support and hail this initiative which aims to guarantee durable peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

Everyone knows to whom these suggestions are directed. Their reply will show whether or not they act in conformity with the interests of the various nations of Southeast Asia.

PAPER SUPPORTS INDOCHINESE PROPOSAL ON SAFETY ZONE

BK111435 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Jul 82

[SIANG PASASON 10 July commentary: "Why Is It Necessary To Set Up a Safety Zone Along the Kampuchean-Thai Border?"]

[Text] In the communique of the recent sixth conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City, the PRK reasserted its proposal of 18 July 1980 on the setting up of a demilitarized zone along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand. In case Thailand is not yet prepared to adhere to that proposal, the PRK side proposes the setting up of a safety zone along the border between the two countries. This is an urgent, necessary measure for an initial settlement of the situation which is aimed at achieving peace and stability in the Kampuchean-Thai border areas. It is a step which will lead to the guaranteeing of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country.

Everyone is aware that in the recent past, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling clique, acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have made use of Thai territory as a bridge to assist and foster the Khmer reactionaries. They have transported through Thai territory their weapons and other war equipment as well as foodstuffs to those reactionaries to oppose the Kampuchean people. At the same time, the Thai authorities have ceaselessly conducted military provocations against the PRK. For example, they have sent reconnaissance aircraft to violate the airspace while mobilizing their armed ships to encroach upon the sovereignty over territorial waters of the PRK. In addition, they have ordered their military forces to launch shellings into Kampuchean territory in support of the shattered Pol Pot forces to create disturbances obstructing the building of a new life of the Kampuchean people.

The PRK has announced on several occasions that the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea has in no way threatened Thailand's security. It is a joint obligation that the two countries have fulfilled in accordance with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed on 18 February 1979. When there is no more threat coming from Thailand, all Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Kampuchea.

To create mutual trust so as to achieve progress in settling the problem in an initial step, the PRK has further proposed that only the armed forces of the PRK will be present in the part of the safety zone situation in Kampuchean territory. As for the Vietnamese troops which are assuming their international obligation in Kampuchea, they will not be stationed in that area. Only the armed forces of the Kingdom of Thailand will be allowed to be present in the part of the safety zone situated in Thai territory.

The Pol Pot remnant forces and other Khmer reactionary forces must be expelled from and the refugee camps be moved from the safety zone. To ensure the full implementation of the agreements on peace and security in the border of the two countries, the two sides will agree on an international supervision. In case the United Nations gives up the recognition of the representation of the Pol Pot clique or disguised Pol Pot clique, the PRK may consider the question of the United Nations control.

All these are another proposal full of good will which is forwarded in the spirit of peace of the PRK and on the principles of security for both sides which aim to restore the good neighborly relations with the Kingdom of Thailand.

The LPDR and the SRV wholeheartedly support the initiative proposal of the PRK which meets the interests of the Thai people themselves as well as of all other peoples in this region, whose aspiration is to live in peace. Thailand should positively respond to this proposal.

SOVIET SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

BK101650 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation led by Vyacheslav Sychev, vice chairman of the committee and chairman of the Soviet-Lao Standing Subcommission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of 7 July after attending the third session of the Lao and Soviet Standing Subcommissions for Scientific and Technical Cooperation which was held on 30 June.

On hand to see the Soviet delegation off at Wattai Airport were Khamphet Phengmuang, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Lao-Soviet Standing Subcommission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Rachit Kamidouline, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union to Laos; and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned.

MEKONG COMMITTEE DELEGATION RETURNS HOME

BK091346 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 9 (OANA-KPL) -- Lao delegation of the National Mekong Committee led by its president Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, on July 3, returned home from Kampuchea. The delegation had taken part in the fourth ordinary session of the Indochinese National Mekong Committees held in Phnom Penh.

The conference reviewed the past activities of the national committees in Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. The activities included the prospecting and exploitation of natural resources in the lower basin of the Mekong River. The conference also agreed that the three nations will hold a conference on meteorology and floods.

The conference also studied the pending question which has impeded all major projects of the committee -- that is the fact that the People's Republic of Kampuchea has not yet been accepted as member of the International Mekong Committee.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HPR, CSSR -- Vientiane, June 26 (KPL) -- A delegation of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation Ministry led by its deputy minister Latsami Khamphoui arrived here yesterday from Hungary and Czechoslovakia. L. Khamphoui, during his official visit to both countries, signed contracts on animal husbandry and on the installation of laboratory for animal feeds analysis with officials of both countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 27 Jun 82 BK]

SITTHI COMMENTS ON CGDK, HUN SEN REMARKS

BK120142 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last night welcomed the proclamation of the formation of a Coalition Government for Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] as "a positive step towards a comprehensive political settlement" of the Kampuchea conflict.

He said that he was glad that the three Khmer resistance factions could get together by themselves and forge a coalition to "exercise the right and duty of the Khmer people to regain their independence." He expressed belief that Prince Sihanouk as leader of the coalition would be able to rally the support of the people of Kampuchea. He said he doubted that the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh had any real popular support.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi ridiculed a statement by Hun Sen, foreign minister of the Heng Samrin regime broadcast by the SPK news agency yesterday, that the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border was "nearing a state of war." He denied a charge by Hun Sen that Thailand was providing bases for the Khmer Rouge and other resistance forces. He said Hun Sen's threat of "appropriate measures" against Thailand caused him to doubt the sincerity of the Hanoi offer of "partial withdrawal" of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea declared at the Ho Chi Minh City meeting of the three Indochina foreign ministers last week. He noted that most of the forces of the Heng Samrin regime were Vietnamese, not Kampuchea. He believed that the Hun Sen statements could have been prompted by the success in the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government whose forces are Kampuchean.

BANGKOK POST Views Coalition

BK120250 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Coalition's Most Important Task"]

[Text] An impossible thing has happened. Divergent Khmer factions have been able to form a coalition. Oil has somehow mixed with water. Stranger still, despite ideological and moral differences, the communist Khmer Rouge, the anti-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the noncommunist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] of the mercurial Prince Norodom Sihanouk were able to forge a coalition much faster than Thai political parties with supposedly similar basic ideals. It must be said to the credit of the prince, KPNLF's Sonn Sann and the Khmer Rouge's Shieu Samphan that they realised the necessity of unity if they were to be able to regain their independence from Vietnam in some way or other.

It would seem from the Cabinet list that the Khmer Rouge got the best out of the deal. It is true that they kept the most hated person, Pol Pot, said to be mainly responsible for the extremist policies leading to the violent deaths of numerous of his countrymen, out of the Cabinet but it is likely that he will remain in command of the 30,000-strong Khmer Rouge Armed Forces the biggest army the Khmer resistance has. Perhaps, his running of the troops in fighting the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces is needed, but the coalition government must remember that this man's record of inhumanity will be a major disadvantage.

The continuation in power of two other most highly detested characters of the Khmer Rouge -- Ieng Sary and Son Sen -- is going to be a great handicap when the prince tries to improve the international image of the coalition. If the Khmer Rouge had been wise, they would have kept these two in the background and named less controversial characters.

With the presence of these two in the cabinet, countries like Australia which have been considering reviewing their position of "nonrecognition" of Democratic Kampuchea may find it difficult to "swallow" the argument that DK has really and truly changed. The question of whether those countries which are considering the "empty seat" option for Kampuchea in the United Nations will change their minds cannot be answered until the prince has spoken to their prime ministers or foreign ministers. But with these two Khmer Rouge leaders in the Cabinet the prince will find it hard to do the explaining.

However, there are certain positive factors in the coalition, as president the prince and as Prime Minister Son Sann theoretically hold the real power. It all depends on how capable they are of wielding that power. If they are strong and if they work together they need not become simply a "presentable mask" for the Khmer Rouge, they can actually exercise control. They can expect support from ASEAN and its friends in this respect.

The most important test for the coalition will not be whether its forces can withstand the attacks of the Vietnamese forces. It will be whether it can mobilise the support of the people. If Prince Sihanouk still possesses the ability to arouse his people, he should speak over radio to all of them and tell them what they must do to help them regain their independence.

The prince has said that no invader could remain in a country without the support of the people, adding that the Kampuchean people do not support the Vietnamese and their henchman at Phnom Penh, Heng Samrin. Now he faces the vital duty of winning the people over to the coalition. With knowledge that there is now a nationalist coalition government, the Kampuchean people may make it more and more difficult for the Vietnamese to stay in Kampuchea. And this could lead to the much hoped-for political settlement based on the United Nations general assembly resolution on Kampuchea.

CHINA SAID TO SUPPLY ARMS TO MOULINAKA

BK090533 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Moulinaka faction has received a big shipment of arms from China as it continued to beef up its positions opposite Aranyaprathet in anticipation of a possible offensive drive by Vietnamese forces in western Kampuchea.

A high-ranking Moulinaka officer told the NATION in Khao I-dang on Wednesday that the arms shipment came two months ago; it included AK-47 assault rifles, ammunition, 60 mm and 82 mm mortars. Moulinaka military leaders, including Dol Nhem Sophon who commands about 1,660 men, came from their field bases at the opposite of Nong Chan to meet Prince Sihanouk at Khao I-dang on Wednesday.

Some skirmishes between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese troops took place in Phnom Chat early this week. The NATION met one Khmer Rouge officer, 26-year-old Buern, who was being taken for an x-ray at one ICRC field hospital in Aranyaprathet. Buern who has been in military service with the Khmer Rouge for 12 years was wounded in his left eye by a ricochet of B-40 grenade during a brief battle with the Vietnamese on Tuesday. He said he and his men had been told about the tripartite coalition and had also been instructed to keep strict discipline. "We are specifically instructed to avoid unnecessary killings," he said.

SRV ENVOY SAYS TROOP PULLOUT WILL TAKE PLACE

BK121237 Hong Kong AFP in English 1149 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 12 (AFP) -- The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will take place positively as promised in the communique issued by the Indochinese foreign ministers last week, Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires Nguyen Van Thang, said here today.

Answering questions at a news conference, he ruled out the need for any international supervision to verify the withdrawal. He emphasised that the Vietnamese troops were stationed in Kampuchea under the provisions of a friendship treaty between the two countries and any withdrawal of the troops was within their "sovereign rights". The Chinese threat which necessitated their stationing in Cambodia continued to exist, he said.

Mr Thang was explaining the Vietnamese offer to withdraw some of its troops contained in the joint communique issued at Ho Chi Minh City on July 7 after the two-day meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Asked whether Hanoi would be prepared to allow a United Nations team supervise the withdrawal, Mr Thang said the United Nations "can play a role only if it expels the Pol Pot clique from the world body." Otherwise, any action by the United Nations would be tantamount to intervention in the internal affairs of the country.

TRUONG CHINH SUPPORTS LEBANON, HITS U.S. ACTIONS

OW121614 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 12 -- "Vietnam strongly supports the heroic and certainly victorious struggle of the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab nations against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionist aggressors and for their survival and inviolable national rights", says President Truong Chinh today.

Replying to Fidel Castro, president of the Non-Aligned Movement, in connection with the current situation in Lebanon, the Vietnamese leader strongly condemns the U.S.-abetted Israeli aggressors who are "openly trampling on the most fundamental principles of international law and challenging the conscience of mankind".

After condemning the United States for sending more warships and Marines to the Lebanese waters, President Truong Chinh says: "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, sparing no efforts, will cooperate with other non-aligned countries in opposing the U.S. imperialists intervention, in stopping the aggression by the Israeli Zionists and forcing them to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon". "We are confident that with their indomitable courage and with sympathy and support of the whole progressive mankind, the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab countries will be victorious in their just cause despite all trials and hardships," President Truong Chinh says.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S VO TRUNG THANH DIES 12 JULY

BK130713 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Jul 82

["Obituary"]

[Text] The party Central Committee, the Nghia Binh provincial party committee and the mourning family announced with boundless regrets that Comrade Vo Trung Thanh, alias Nam Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Nghia Binh provincial party committee, passed away at 0300 on 12 July 1982 at the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Hospital following a period of illness.

Comrade Nam Vinh succumbed to an extremely serious illness at the age of 58, despite the wholehearted treatment provided by the central council for health protection, the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Hospital and various professors, physicians and other medical cadres and personnel.

Comrade Vo Trung Thanh will lie in state from 1000 on 13 July at conference hall No 10, Nguyen Canh Chan Street, Ba Dinh Precinct, Hanoi. A memorial service will be held at 0800 on 14 July. Comrade Vo Trung Thanh will be buried at the Mai Dich cemetery.

LEADERS EXTEND WISHES ON SOUPHANOUVONG BIRTHDAY

OW121754 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 12 -- State Council President Truong Chinh and National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho today extended their best wishes to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly, on his 73rd birthday.

In their joint message, the Vietnamese leaders wished President Souphanouvong, a "great friend of the Vietnamese people, the best of health and many happy returns of the day, so that together with the entire party, the government and the People's Supreme Assembly of Laos, he will lead the heroic Lao people to obtain great achievements in carrying out the historic resolutions of the Third Lao Party Congress to defend their beautiful country and take it to socialism for the sake of their prosperity and happiness, of the solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world".

The message also expressed the wish for a "constant consolidation and development of the special unshakable militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and people".

NHAN DAN RAPS PRC FOR REJECTING PROPOSALS

OW100831 Hanoi VNA in English 0818 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 10 -- "Beijing's rejection of the three Indochinese countries' constructive and practical proposals proves that Chinese expansionism does not want peace and stability in Southeast Asia," comments NHAN DAN today.

The paper recalls that at the recent ministerial conference in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea demanded that China sign with them bilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful co-existence. Vietnam urged the resumption of the Sino-Vietnamese talks and together with Kampuchea, decided to withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July. Vietnam and Kampuchea also said they might consider a further withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in the near future. Moreover Kampuchea proposed to set up a security zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border if Thailand is not yet prepared to meet its previous demand for a demilitarized zone. Another proposal made by the three Indochinese foreign ministers was the convention of an international conference on Southeast Asia and the vacancy of Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations for some time on condition that the Pol Pot criminals be expelled from this organization.

"The reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles", the paper continues, "not only refuse further negotiations on problems concerning relations with Vietnam, but also spare no effort to prevent dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Clinging to the defunct 'Democratic Kampuchea', they try to make it an instrument to oppose the three Indochinese countries and force the ASEAN countries to follow suit".

"Stubbornly opposed to peace, reconciliation and co-operation, the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are doing great harm to the interests and honour of the Chinese people and increasing their own isolation in the international arena," the paper points out.

VNA REPORTS JUNE-JULY PRC ARMED INCURSIONS

OW091650 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 9 -- In late June and early this month, Chinese troops repeatedly conducted armed provocations and intrusions into Northern Vietnam border provinces.

On June 26, dozens of Chinese troops intruded 300 metres deep into marker post 127 area in Bao Lac District (Cao Bang) killing a civilian at work in the field.

On June 28, many groups of Chinese troops intruded into Chi Ca area in Xin Man District (Ha Tuyen) and opened fire on several villages, killing two civilians and destroying several houses. After being forced to withdraw across the border, the aggressors fired over 50 mortar and artillery rounds on this area.

On July 2, two groups of Chinese troops crossed marker posts 14 and 28 and intruded 200 metres deep into Binh Lieu (Quang Ninh) and laid mines on several footpaths leading to surrounding villages.

During this period, China sent many teams of scouts and commandos into Mau Son (Lang Son), Po Hen (Quang Ninh) Quang Hoa, Trung Khanh (Cao Bang), Muong Khuong, Lao Cai (Hoang Lien Son), and especially Dong Van, Meo Vac (Ha Tuyen). They conducted sabotage and propaganda activities and took away a number of Vietnamese civilians.

These armed provocations and intrusions are part of the scheme of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles in pursuing a hostile policy towards Vietnam and in creating tension on the common border of the two countries. The local people and their armed forces with high vigilance have promptly punished the Chinese intruders.

NHAN DAN REJECTS NEW KHMER COALITION GOVERNMENT

OW130827 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 13 -- "The formation of the so-called 'coalition government' of the Khmer reactionaries is nothing but an effort to put a new cloak on a corpse," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

"However," the paper says, "cosmetics cannot dispel the small of corpses and crime. This is a 'coalition' of the genocidal clique already overthrown by the Kampuchean people and universally condemned with exiled Khmers who have lost all qualifications to represent the Kampuchean people. With power almost entirely in the hand of the Pol Pot clique, in the military, diplomatic, financial as well as economic fields, the so-called 'coalition government' has revealed its true worth as nothing but a corpse of the disguised genocidal regime."

NHAN DAN goes on: "No one has any doubt about the intention of Beijing and Washington which have staged this clumsy farce. They have sought by all means to keep the Khmer Rouge's illegal seat at the United Nations, continue opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people, restore the genocidal regime in this country, oppose the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, thus causing tension and instability and Southeast Asia with a view to realizing their expansionist scheme." The paper says that the public cannot help questioning the role played by the Thai authorities in this farce. They are tailing after the Chinese rulers by continuing their hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries. NHAN DAN goes on:

"The Chinese reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists and their followers are working under the illusion of reserving [as received] the situation in Kampuchea. But this is just a pipe dream. The decision just made by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to withdraw part of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea this month and the PRK proposal to establish a security zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border are eloquent demonstrations of the firm position of the Kampuchean revolution as well as the good will of the three Indochinese countries", NHAN DAN concludes.

DKP'S MIES, BULGARIA'S IOTOV ON NEW PEACE EFFORT

OW121802 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jul 12 -- "The new proposals and initiatives put forth by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at their recent foreign ministerial conference in Ho Chi Minh City are clear-sighted, well-intentioned, and consistent with the trend of our time" said Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party (DKP) Central Committee, at his reception of Vietnamese ambassador to the FRG Nguyen Tuan Lieu in Bonn on July 8.

Herbert Mies called on the ASEAN countries and China to make positive response to these fair and logical proposals, and demanded that the government of the Federal Republic of Germany immediately stop recognizing Pol Pot's representation at the United Nations and cease all its aid to the genocidal clique.

Over recent days, the FRG mass media have highly valued the decision of Vietnam and Kampuchea to withdraw part of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as well as their new proposals for the establishment of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

At his reception of Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Le Dinh Giai in Sofia on July 8, Bulgarian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Marin Iotov said that the new peace initiatives of the Indochinese countries reflect their earnest desire to solve the existing problems in Southeast Asia in the interests of peace, detente and stability.

Bulgarian dailies on July 7-8 commented that dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries is the only way to ease tension and turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability. On July 10, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO said that the Indochinese countries have reiterated their determination to do their utmost for a healthy international atmosphere in Southeast Asia. The Mongolian news agency MONTSAME recently remarked that the three Indochinese countries have taken a further step in building Southeast Asia into a region of peace and removing existing difficulties in their relations with the ASEAN countries.

COUNCIL OF STATE PROMULGATES BUSINESS LAW

BK130347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Order of the SRV Council of State:

By virtue of Article 100 of the SRV Constitution, and Article 34 of the law on the organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State, the regulation on punishing persons engaged in speculation, smuggling, producing fake goods or illegal business is hereby promulgated.

This regulation was approved by the SRV Council of State on 30 June 1982.

[Signed] Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; Hanoi, 10 July 1982

AUSTRALIAFRASER ANNOUNCES U.S. DESTROYER TO VISIT

BK111347 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has made a challenge to the Labor premiers of New South Wales and Victoria over the issue of visits by United States warships that are nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed. Mr Fraser announced in Perth that the American guided-missile destroyer Goldsborough will call at Sydney and Melbourne during a visit to Australia late this month and early in August.

The issue of visits to Australian ports by nuclear warships has recently caused controversy in the Labor Party, sections of which are opposed to such visits. Until the Victorian premier, Mr Cain, and the Federal Labor leader, Mr Hayden, raised the subject last month, the government and the opposition had maintained a bipartisan policy on visiting nuclear warships. Mr Fraser has since taken every opportunity to reaffirm the government's stand that it welcomes such visits and that they are an integral part of Australia's defense alliance with the United States. The Goldsborough is conventionally powered but Mr Fraser would not say if it was nuclear armed. He said that friendly navies could not be expected to give information that would be of use to possible enemy.

Reaction to Warship Visit

BK121103 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The Victorian premier, Mr Cain, says his Labor Government will take no action to prevent the federal government exercising its constitutional power to allow foreign nuclear warships to visit Australian ports. Mr Cain was commenting on the announcement yesterday by the prime minister, Mr Fraser, that the American guided-missile destroyer, Goldsborough, is to visit Sydney and Melbourne later this month. The issue of nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships visiting Australia has recently been raised in the Labor Party with some sections calling for a ban on such visits. Mr Cain said that Mr Fraser was being politically provocative in his comments on the Goldsborough visit. The Goldsborough is conventionally powered but Mr Fraser has refused to say if it is carrying nuclear weapons. He said such information would only benefit possible enemies.

Meanwhile, the Waterside Workers Federation and the seamen's union branches in Melbourne have said they will oppose the visit by the Goldsborough. The unions will discuss the issue once the visit has been confirmed. There has been no comment yet from the Labor government in New South Wales. The premier, Mr Wran, has not openly opposed visits to Sydney by nuclear warships but has quietly taken action to avert them.

FOREIGN MINISTER: U.S. LOS DECISION 'SETBACK'

BK121351 Hong Kong AFP in English 0155 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Canberra, July 12 (AFP) -- Australia is disappointed at the failure of the United States to sign the convention on the Law of the Sea, Foreign Minister Tony Street said today.

Australia is one of the 130 countries who have already signed the convention, and the issue provoked considerable discussion at the ANZUS meeting here last month. Mr Street expressed his government's disappointment at the U.S. decision not to sign, which he said could weaken the convention's effectiveness. Mrs. Street continued: "We believe that it will offer substantial benefits to us, particularly in ensuring freedom of navigation and access to the resources of the sea. If it is widely accepted, the convention will also provide a secure and agreed framework for all aspects of the uses of the sea." He described the U.S. decision as "a setback to those many countries that have worked so hard to try to ensure that the new Law of the Sea was supported by global consensus."

ANTARA DETAILS ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIA

BK020952 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0740 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 2 (ANTARA) -- Indonesia and Romania signed a memorandum of understanding for the stepping up of cooperation in the trade and economic sectors between the two countries here Thursday [1 July].

The minister of EKUIN (economic, financial and industrial affairs), Widjojo Nitisastro, and the visiting Romanian vice prime minister, Gheorghe Petrescu, respectively represented the Indonesian and Romanian Governments in the signing of the memorandum of understanding.

The Romanian Vice Prime Minister visited Indonesia from June 27 to July 1, 1982, to head the Romanian delegation. While here, the Romanian delegation held meetings with the Indonesian delegation, which was headed by Minister Widjojo Nitisastro.

The two sides at the meetings agreed to stimulate and facilitate more active trade relations for the export and import of goods. The Romanian side requested to import from Indonesia 2 million tons of crude oil in 1982 and 5 million tons yearly beginning in 1983. The Indonesian side will examine the request.

In this connection, Widjojo told newsmen here Thursday that Indonesia basically agreed to supply crude oil to Romania, but study had to be made to find out whether Indonesia had sufficient crude of the kind demanded by Romania.

Romania, according to the EKUIN minister, prefers to import Indonesia crude based on the counter trade system, for the import of crude Romania wants to pay with oil products. But Indonesia prefers to use the procedure applied in the exports of crude to Thailand, Japan, the Philippines and South Korea in which the buyers pay cash Widjojo explained.

On the offer of the Romanian side to use the facilities of the free zone in Sulina port and Constanta port, the Indonesian side stated that under the new 1982 export regulations, there would be a possibility for Indonesian exporters to make use of the free zone facilities. Both sides also agreed that participating in exhibitions, or holding special exhibitions, including the exchange of trade missions, would enhance the possibilities of increased export between the two countries.

The Romanian delegation also informed the Indonesian delegation about the offer submitted in the framework of the tender organised by the Indonesian state railway (PJKA) for 1,384 freight wagons. The Indonesian side took note of the offer and would follow up the matter.

Taking into consideration the economic possibilities of the two countries, both sides considered that the bilateral economic cooperation could be strengthened through the implementation of mutually advantageous projects. In this respect, the Romanian side agreed to participate in the implementation of projects in Indonesia jointly with Indonesian enterprises.

The Indonesian delegation informed the Romanian side of the development projects of high priorities which would be implemented in the coming years, as well as the procedures in force in Indonesia to be followed by all parties participating in the implementation of development projects. The projects especially cover the power sector, metallurgical industry, cement industry, railway and ship repair industry, geological surveys and oil drilling works, mining industry, oil and petrochemical industry, machine building industry and the assembling industry dealing with the manufacture of tractors and kilowatt-hour meters.

To speed up cooperation in the implementation of projects, both sides agreed that in the period of August-September 1982 the two countries would exchange delegations of experts to improve mutual knowledge of the technical potentials and capabilities of both countries. Not later than September 30, 1982, the Romanian side will propose to the Indonesian side the technical assistance projects selection for their participation.

The Romanian side will study the list of technical and petrochemical projects as well as of the number of ships required by Indonesia from August to September 1982 and will propose to the Indonesian side projects in which Romanians can participate.

The two sides agreed to discuss long-term economic, technical and scientific cooperation agreement, including the establishment of a joint commission, and agreement for the mutual guarantee of investments. Both sides agreed to exchange drafts of the cooperation agreement towards the end of August 1982, and the negotiation for finalisation is scheduled to take place at the end of 1982 at the latest.

ANTARA REPORTS MOKHTAR'S DEPARTURE FROM ROMANIA

BK061010 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0700 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 6 (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Sunday ended his four-day visit to Romania at the invitation of his counterpart Stefan Andrei.

Accompanied by Indonesian Ambassador to Romania Mh. Isnaeni and Director for Europe of the Foreign Ministry Sularto Sutowardoyo, Mokhtar during the visit was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu and held two meetings with Stefan Andrei.

The discussions between the two foreign ministers ranged over bilateral relations and various international issues, as well as over the scheduled visit by President Ceausescu to Indonesia next November at the invitation of President Suharto. Mokhtar at the meeting also gave a detailed explanation about East Timor, the former Portuguese colony which has been integrated into the Indonesian republic, and the Kampuchean problem while his host gave his government's views on various East-West problems, disarmament, the situation in Europe and in the Balkans. Various aspects of the North-South dialogue and the latest developments in the Middle East were also touched upon.

While in Bucharest, Mokhtar also met with members of the international law and international relations association, and attended a social get-together with the Indonesian community now numbering some 50 members in Romania.

Return to Jakarta Reported

BK090846 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja this afternoon returned home after visits to Austria and Romania. In Austria the minister attended the West Europe-ASEAN dialogue while his visit to Romania was at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

On arrival at the Jakarta Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, Minister Mokhtar told newsmen that his talks with Austrian leaders dealt with national and regional problems and international questions related to disarmament. At his talks with the Romanian leaders, President Ceausescu suggested the holding of a summit meeting of developing countries to launch economic development. In response to questions by newsmen on the Vietnamese plan to partly withdraw its forces from Kampuchea, Minister Mokhtar said the decision was an encouraging development.

MALAYSIANEW STRAITS TIMES RAPS U.S. STANCE ON LOS TREATY

BK130937 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Jul 82 p 20

[Editorial: "Spoilsport"]

[Text] The United States is behaving like a spoilt child who, unable to get his own way, refuses to take part and thereby disrupts further play. Its decision not to sign the United Nations Law of the Sea Treaty can only be seen as a petulant act designed to twist the arms of the Third World countries which have already given substantial concessions to industrialised nations. No doubt the U.S. hopes that an overriding concern that the treaty should be concluded this year will lead to Third World countries softening their stand on the 230 changes to the original draft proposed by the Reagan administration. The refusal to sign is probably backed by a belief that the treaty will have little effect without U.S. support.

This time, the Reagan administration has gone too far in its delaying tactics and bullying stance. Third World countries are unlikely to shift from their stand with regard to the provisions governing seabed mining. They are in fact likely to maintain the decision made earlier to go ahead despite American uncooperativeness. A warning too has been sounded that Western firms attempting to operate outside the terms of the treaty would face action via the World Court. This, with reference to the possibility of Western countries signing a 'mini treaty' of their own, under which they recognise one another's right to mine the seabed.

Self-seeking ventures such as these, the U.S. and its allies must realise, can do nothing but damage their credibility on the international front. The United States, for one, may allege that the draft imposes limits on production and makes mandatory the transfer of knowledge and mineral riches to other countries. But a 'mini treaty' runs counter to the very concept endorsed by the U.S. -- that the riches of the deep seabed are the common heritage of mankind. To date the U.S. has been mainly responsible for the fractious state of negotiations. It is time this 'spoilt child' grew up and learnt that the key in negotiations is not threats but compromises.

GHAZALI WELCOMES FORMATION OF CGDK

BK121331 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Malaysia regards the formation of the coalition government of Kampuchea as a significant milestone for a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean issue. It will help restore the independence, sovereignty and the honor of the Kampuchean people in accordance with international law and the UN Charter.

The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, in welcoming the formation of the coalition government, says it reflects the will and efforts of the Kampucheans to liberate their country from continued military occupation by foreign forces. It will also help in the implementation of the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea and the relevant UN resolutions. In a statement, the minister says responsibilities and tasks of the three leaders of the coalition are heavy and will continue to be so. He hoped the world governments will extend their support and cooperation to the coalition. This will enhance their efforts toward achieving its objectives which will lead to regional peace and stability.

TRIAL OF CULTURE MINISTER TO BEGIN 11 OCT

BK130849 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The trial of the minister of culture, youth and sports, Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, and four others on a murder charge will begin in the Kuala Lumpur High Court on 11 October. The date was fixed when the case was mentioned in a High Court this morning. The case will be heard from the 11th to the end of October.

Datuk Mokhtar and four others are charged with murdering a former speaker of the Negri Sembilan state legislative assembly, Datuk Mohamad Taha. They are alleged to have committed the offense on 14 April.

SINGAPORE

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON VIETNAM'S WITHDRAWAL OFFER

BK091358 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Several countries have expressed doubt about Vietnam's offer to withdraw a significant number of its troops from Kampuchea. They said only a total pullout could bring about the solution to the Kampuchean problem. A spokesman of the Singapore Foreign Ministry noted that the offer did not refer to the number of troops to be withdrawn and how the withdrawal was to be made, especially on how it was to be verified and supervised. He said there is supposed to be a commitment to total withdrawal. Actual withdrawal could take place over a period of time which could be verified and supervised by an international body such as the United Nations. On the proposal to convene an international conference, the spokesman said Singapore considered that the International Conference on Kampuchea had already provided a suitable forum to discuss the Kampuchean issue and Vietnam had been invited to participate in this conference.

STRAITS TIMES Comment

BK100857 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Jul 82 p 16

[Editorial: "A Loud and Cynical No"]

[Text] Should cynicism yield to blind hope and open-mindedness in response to the Vietnamese-inspired proposal to withdraw Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, partially and unilaterally, this month? As has been the case for the last four years or so, cynicism is by far the most sensible and logical reaction until time and Vietnamese sincerity prove this otherwise.

Hanoi, through the foreign ministers of Vietnam and Laos and the so-called foreign minister of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime, on Wednesday announced, among other sundry things, that it would be pulling out some troops from Cambodia. For the unwary and the uninitiated, this dramatic declaration must sound like the break-through which all who are interested in the Cambodian problem have been fighting and waiting anxiously for. Better, or worse, still, for the hopeful and the open-minded, the Ho Chi Minh City "communique" could even appear to be some kind of signal that Hanoi is at last softening its stand on Cambodia. Whether that is so remains to be seen. But, meanwhile, the propaganda exercise which Hanoi is mounting, partly as an obvious leadup to the September non-aligned summit conference in Baghdad, Iraq, and the annual United Nations General Assembly meeting in October and partly to coincide with Prince Norodom Sihanouk's morale-boosting journey to his homeland, should not be left unanswered.

The last Vietnamese "proposal" to pull out its troops, made two years ago, was couched in a Catch-22 package, which was not even relevant to ASEAN's arguments vis-a-vis Cambodia. Hanoi said it would withdraw troops if China stopped being a threat to the peace and security of Vietnam and Cambodia and provided the Heng Samrin regime, which is, of course, answerable to Hanoi, requested the withdrawal. At another time, the disarming of Khmer Rouge troops was made a condition. Suddenly, out of the blue, we have this seemingly new and highly reasonable-sounding no-condition proposal of partial withdrawal. What is not out of the blue and never changes its hue, before or now, is Vietnamese intransigence over the presence of its troops in Cambodian soil. Hanoi is not even proposing partial troop withdrawal within the framework of a total withdrawal, which is the only acceptable ultimate solution. It is merely turning a core issue into a negotiable commodity and a necessity (since troop retreat-renewal can be part of military strategy) into a magnificent propaganda gesture. Hanoi knows full well, anyway, that it is well-nigh impractical to supervise such an ambiguous withdrawal and that the best possible reply to the proposal is a cynical, loud and unambiguous no.

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